Volume 159 No. 10

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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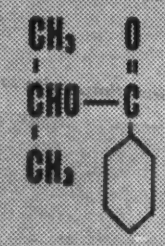

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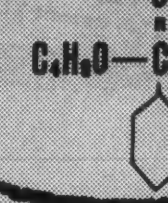

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physical properties

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Molecular Weight	136.1	150.2	164.2	178.2
Specific Gravity	1.088	1.048	1.011	1.007
Boiling Point, °C.	198.9	212.8	219	249.4
Vapor Pressure at 20° C., mm. Hg	0.37	0.18	0.12	0.13

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 159 No. 10 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | March 5, 1951

Potash '50 Deliveries Reported at New High

Deliveries of potash in North America during 1950 reached a new record high, amounting to 2,579,085 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 1,465,599 tons K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute. This was an increase of 319,806 tons K_2O or 28 percent over 1949. Deliveries by the five leading domestic producers were the highest ever achieved, 1,255,218 tons K_2O, in spite of a strike which greatly reduced production in the Carlsbad, N. M., area in January. Imports were 210,381 tons K_2O, the highest since 1938.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the continental United States for 1950 were 1,264,119 tons K_2O, an increase of 291,965 tons over 1949. Canada received 54,726 tons K_2O, Cuba 11,936 tons, Puerto Rico 24,728 tons, and Hawaii 13,430 tons. Exports to other countries amounted to 16,313 tons K_2O.

In this country the potash was delivered in forty-six states and the District of Columbia. Illinois and Ohio, with over 100,000 tons K_2O were the leading states in deliveries of agricultural potash and were followed in order by Georgia, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, and Indiana, each taking more than 70,000 tons K_2O during the year. Due to shipments across state lines, consumption does not necessarily correspond to deliveries within a state.

Breakdown by Types

The 60 percent muriate of potash continues to be by far the most popular material, comprising 79 percent of the total K_2O delivered for agricultural purposes. The 50 percent muriate of potash made up

—*Continued on page 79*

Liberty Powder to Run Army Ordnance Works

A preliminary agreement has been made between the army ordnance corps and the Liberty Powder Company for operation by that company of the powder manufacturing facilities of the Badger ordnance works, Baraboo, Wis. The operation is scheduled, tentatively, to begin during the latter part of the year. Announcement was made February 5 that the plant will be reactivated at an estimated cost of $10,000,000.

OIT Tightens Controls Over Chemical Exports

Controls over the export of several important chemicals were tightened March 2 by the Office of International Trade to provide a closer check on the movement of these products out of the country. The action was in the form of a lowering of the dollar value limits which permitted the shipment of small quantities without a validated license.

Heretofore it has been permissible to export benzene under a general license in quantities having a value of not more than $2,000. Under a change made effective March 2, this quantity is reduced to $500. All dollar value limits were removed in the case of cobalt compounds, cobalt containing pigments and cobalt containing paint and varnish driers. Previously there was an exemption of shipments up to $100.

CCC Halts Linseed Oil Sales for Export

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced March 1 that it was withdrawing its supplies of linseed oil from the export market and sales of its stocks will be made only for domestic consumption during March.

The same quantity that was available in February, 216,000,000 pounds, will be available for domestic sales this month at the market price on the date of sale. From January 1 through February 16, the corporation had sold 1,994,480 pounds of the oil for export for $289,227.

The March list of salable CCC inventories also showed that dried whole eggs and nonfat dry milk solids are still available for either domestic consumption or for export. The prices remain unchanged from those of February, although the quantities of dried milk available for March have been reduced to 35,000,000 pounds of the spray process and to 15,000,000 pounds of the roller process.

Price Trend Goes Still Higher

Price movements in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week were heterogeneous. They also were more numerous, totaling seventy. But, advances were again in the minority, constituting 42.9 percent. Although outnumbered, they were heavier and more influential than the reductions; so that higher levels were reached in three of the ten major divisions of the markets; lower levels in two.

The net effect was a rise of 0.6 point in the overall price index number, which had risen 0.4 point in the corresponding week of 1950 but stood 32.2 points lower. The index is now but 1.5 points below the postwar high reached March 19, 1947.

Neither geographical nor physical source had any marked influence on the price changes. Imported argol was up; tin and quicksilver were down. Animal products were mostly higher; but skimmed milk powder was moved both ways according to process. Egg products were again high up in price-boosting power.

Imported oils (coconut, rapeseed, and tung) were advanced. Edible olive oil and carnauba wax were over on the downside, along with cocoabutter and peanut and soybean oils. Among essential oils, advances were more than twice as many as reductions. Domestic oils were on both sides. Oleoresins of capsicum and ginger and menthol were down.

Botanical drugs were a bit on the downside. There were twice as many reductions as advances in botanical condiments. The one movement most at variance with the general farm picture were reductions in corn products.

Despite record production in December and doubtless in the past two months for which data are not yet available, there has been no measurable lessening of the scarcity of chlorine and sulphuric acid or of the tightness of caustic soda. The inadequacy of production is still aggravated by that of tankcars with reference to the needs of users. Tightness of supply is characteristic of every heavy-tonnage chemical. Shipments lag from a month to six weeks in most of such materials. Inability to get materials blocks production increases. The exemptions continuously being made with respect of controls keep demand for such things as nonferrous metal salts smack up against the limits of productive capacity. Tin salts are a puzzle because of the lack of a basing price for the metal; price reductions are indicated.

Inadequacies in benzene and arsenic are showing bad effects in agricultural chemical areas, piling woes on top of those deriving from lack of sulphur, sulphuric acid, and chlorine. Fertilizer demand is being pushed into other channels by the tightness of ammonium sulphate, and is not being satisfied. Coaltar products are still tight, albeit there is a general feeling that manufacturing consumers are carrying heavy inventories. With respect of the phenol and related groups and benzene derivatives, it is difficult to fit that condition with the facts of production.

DO processes, price ceilings, and other emergency matters are still being variously interpreted and regarded. They are too indefinite.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 2, 1951	Feb. 23, 1951	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
153.9	153.3	12[illegible]	121.7

The base of the OPD Price [illegible] the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, th[illegible]rs representing extremes of price undulati[illegible] the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid Export And Waste Investigation Urged

The fertilizer investigating subcommittee of the house committee on agriculture last week called upon the government to appoint a representative of the agricultural industry to a top advisory position in the national defense set-up to make certain that the needs of the farmers for fertilizers, pesticides and equipment receive adequate consideration.

In a report of its investigations into the fertilizer supply situation and the shortage of sulphur during the week of February 19 to 23, the committee also called for a "critical review" of the export program for sulphur with the objective of finding out how much American sulphur the industries of other countries "can do without—not how much they would like to have." Other recommendations were:—

1. That the present users of sulphur and sulphuric acid be carefully surveyed to discover how much of this material now being wasted or discarded can be recaptured or reused and that positive steps be taken to see to it that this material is saved and utilized.

2. That all possible long-range sources of sulphur and sulphuric acid be examined and analyzed by competent and appropriate governmental agencies, and that sulphur recovery, production, or reconstitution facilities be required, where appropriate, as a condition of the approval of any facility for accelerated amortization, or any other such governmental assistance.

3. That research be intensified to discover whether there is a practical and economic method of producing phosphate fertilizer without sulphuric acid, or proportionately reduced quantities of that material.

Waste of Sulphuric Acid

The recommendations of the subgroup were in line with recommendations that were made during the week of hearings by representatives of the fertilizer industry. At the closing day of the hearings, February 23, Dr. C. F. Prutton of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, stressed the waste of sulphuric acid by industries, which could be easily conserved.

He recommended that the fertilizer industry also give greater attention to the use of spent acid in the making of superphosphate, which is not being done now only because it produces a superphosphate with a dark color and disagreeable odor. He did not think too much of the idea of turning to nitric acid for the treatment of phosphate rock as an alternative to using scarce sulphuric acid, because this process requires a large amount of critical materials and skilled labor.

Sulphur Exports Opposed

Dr. Prutton was strongly opposed to the export of sulphur. He said that enough was being shipped out of the country to entirely take up the deficiency in domestic needs. The export of sulphur in such quantities is not in the best interests of the nation's welfare, he declared.

K. D. Jacob of the Agricultural Research Administration, testified as to the many different sources of sulphuric acid and the different methods for treating phosphate rock that are under investigation. He said that a number of companies are showing an interest in the use of nitric acid for

—*Continued on page 48*

Int'l Committees to Study Raw Materials Shortages

A group of six commodity committees, including a committee on sulphur, has been set up on an international basis in which the United States will participate to review the supply situation for essential products now decide how any shortages might be relieved through international cooperation.

The first committee, concerned with the problem of copper, zinc and lead, met February 26, and the sulphur committee had a meeting March 1. Other committees and the meeting dates are cotton and cotton linters, today; tungsten and molybdenum, March 8; manganese nickel and cobalt, March 12; and wool, April 2.

Countries participating on the sulphur committee are:—Australia, Belgium (for Benelux), Brazil, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States. The committee on copper, zinc and lead, consists of Australia, Belgium (for Benelux), Canada, Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Peru, United Kingdom, and the United States.

The committee grew out of the International Materials Conference, a new organization for international cooperation in the field of essential materials, which was announced by France, Great Britain and the United States on January 12.

Tetraethyl Lead Fluid Under Allocation Controls

Tetraethyl lead fluid was placed under allocation effective March 1 by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman to conserve supplies for the military and essential civilian uses. It was the first order thus far issued by the Petroleum Administration for Defense of which Mr. Chapman is administrator.

The order provides that petroleum refiners who used more than 1,000,000 pounds of tetraethyl lead in motor gasoline during 1950 must cut their consumption of the fluid in excess of 1,000,000 pounds by 20 percent during the next twelve months. Refiners who used 1,000,000 pounds or less during 1950 will be allowed the full amount of their 1950 consumption.

Refiners are prohibited from using more than 30 percent of their annual allocation during any one quarter of the twelve-month period. To provide for hardship cases, the order contains a provision permitting any person affected to request an adjustment or exception on the ground that "his operations were commenced, increased, or altered during or after the base period or that any provision works an undue or exceptional hardship upon him not suffered generally by his competitors or others in the same trade or industry."

Supreme Court Stands Pat On Tidelands; Rebuffs La.

Reconsideration of its decree of December 11 that Louisiana had no title to, or property interest in, offshore lands in the Gulf of Mexico, was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States February 26. The reconsideration had been requested by Louisiana in a petition charging that the December 11 decree amounted to "sheer confiscation" of its property.

The December 11 decree directed Louisiana and Texas to give the federal government an accounting of royalties collected on oil obtained from the lands, beginning with last June 5. Louisiana argued that there could be no possible basis for an accounting for any period prior to December 11. June 5 was the date the court handed down its decision that the federal government had "paramount rights to and full domination and power over" the lands under marginal seas along the coasts of Louisiana and Texas.

Antitrust Laws Operation Probe Asked by McCarran

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, introduced a resolution in the senate February 26 for a wholesale investigation of the operation of the antitrust laws and the need for remedial legislation. Mr. McCarran is a severe critic of the way the laws have been interpreted and twisted and, if approved, the inquiry might have some far-reaching results.

The investigation would be conducted by the judiciary committee itself or one of its subcommittees.

Metals Research Advisory Group to Military Appointed

A group of leading metallurgists was set up by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council February 26 to advise the Department of Defense on research aspects of some of the nation's most critical metals problems. The group was organized jointly under a contract with the Research and Development Board.

Chemical Distribution Controls Planned; Sulphuric Acid First

A group of sulphuric acid producers has been called to Washington by the National Production Authority for a meeting March 14 to discuss a program for allocation of the acid among the principal consuming industries, it was announced March 2.

Earlier in the week, NPA informed producers of naphthenic acid that general chemical allocation order is being considered which would regulate distribution of scarce chemicals to defense and civilian industries.

Present indications are that sulphuric acid will go under direct allocation about April 1, after a survey of the consuming industries which is now under way has been completed. The chemical division of NPA has mailed out over 125 forms, similar to those used by the War Production Board, to the consumers of sulphuric acid asking that they detail their acid requirements and the product enduse.

The naphthenic acid producers, members of an industry advisory committee, said some manufacturers now are overloaded with DO rated orders which demand a specific grade of acid, which results in reduced supplies available to non-rated, but essential, industries. They recommended that NPA allocate the chemical on an enduse basis at the supplier level and equitably distribute defense orders.

NPA said that such distribution could be provided for in an addition to the chemical allocation order, under which scarce chemicals would be regulated as the need arises.

Overall Allocation Discussed

Immediate issuance of a regulation to assure the orderly flow of strategic chemicals to defense and essential civilian use was urged on NPA by the chemical industry advisory committee February 27. They discussed a proposed order similar to WPB order M-300, under which chemicals were allocated during World War II. NPA emphasized that this basic order would not in itself place any chemical under allocation but would provide the means by which any chemical might be allocated as a need for regulation was demonstrated.

Other NPA activities during the week which affect the chemical and allied industries were as follows:—

Authority over the production and distribution of industrial chemicals used principally in the petroleum industry was formally delegated to the Secretary of the Interior February 27 by NPA. The action was in conformance with an agreement between NPA and the Petroleum Administration for Defense. The chemicals involved are tetraethyl lead fluid, petroleum cracking catalysts, special inhibitors used in gasoline, lubricating oil additives, and fluids and additives made especially for oil and gas drilling and demulsifiers.

Steel producers have been directed to

—Continued on page 59

Supreme Court to Review 'Fair Trade' Price Cutting

The application of the "fair trade" laws to dealers and retailers of fair trade items who have never agreed to abide by the minimum prices fixed by the manufacturers will be ruled upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. A decision on this important question became probable when the court, February 26, agreed to hear arguments in a suit brought by Calvert Distillers Corporation and Seagram Distillers Corporation against Schwegmann Brothers, operator of a super-market in New Orleans for selling the companies' branded whiskies below the fair trade price.

The Louisiana fair trade law is directly at issue, but the results of the contest will have important repercussions on the laws of a number of other states. All of the states except Vermont, Texas and Missouri have fair trade laws which permit the fixing of minimum retail prices by contracts or agreements. Like the law of Louisiana, most of them provide that the minimums apply to all retailers, regardless of whether they made price agreements with the producers of the articles they sell.

Justice Dept. Joins in Appeal

The Department of Justice joined Schwegmann Brothers in appealing to the supreme court from a decision of the United States circuit court upholding the application of the Louisiana fair trade statute to "nonsigners." The department held that the decision "does violence to the plain language of the Miller-Tydings act," which removes from the scope of the antitrust laws those contracts or agreements for resale price maintenance which are permissible under state laws.

Mathieson Subsidiary Plans Alabama Caustic Soda Unit

Mathieson Alabama Chemical Corporation, a new, wholly owned subsidiary of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, will build a chlorine and caustic soda plant near Mobile, Ala., Thomas S. Nichols, president of both organizations, revealed February 27.

Engineering has been completed for the new plant, which will be located on a 500 to 1,000-acre site at McIntosh, approximately forty miles North of Mobile. The new company plans to utilize salt from the McIntosh Salt Dome to supply salt brine. Preliminary drilling operations for salt have already been carried out on the dome.

Expected to be in operation by early 1952, the new plant, the first development by Mathieson in that area, will use the company's stationary mercury cell process in which the brine pumped from the wells is broken into its component elements, sodium and chlorine, by passing a direct current through it in a specially designed electrolytic cell.

Donner-Hanna Coke Corp. To Increase Benzol Output

Donner-Hanna Coke Corporation has announced plans calling for a $2,300,000 expansion and modernization of its Buffalo, N. Y., plant. Originally, the concern planned on spending only $1,000,000. The broadened program will cover the installation of new equipment to permit an 8 to 10 percent increase in benzol production. Installation of thirty-six new coke ovens at the plant is about half-completed, the company stated.

Potash Company of America Moving to Washington, D. C.

Potash Company of America will move its general sales offices from New York to a new location at 1625 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on April 15. John W. Hall, northern regional sales manager of the company, and Paul C. Ausley, southern regional sales manager, will make their headquarters at the new Washington offices. Most of the New York office personnel will also be transferred.

International Nickel Elects Thompson Board Chairman

Dr. John F. Thompson, president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., has been elected to the additional office of chairman of the board of directors, succeeding the late Robert C. Stanley. Dr. Paul D. Merica, executive vice-president and a director of the concern, has been elected a member of both the executive committee and the advisory committee of the company.

National Distillers Names La Marche General Mgr.

Paul J. La Marche, for the past two years sales manager of National Distillers Chemical Corporation, Ashtabula, Ohio, has been appointed general manager. Mr. La Marche's appointment fills the position left vacant by the death of David Nantz in December. Mr. Nantz hd been general manager since 1948.

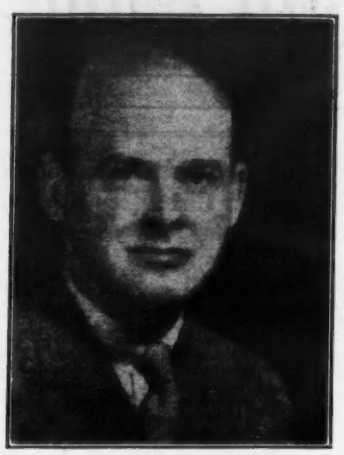
API District Meetings March 7-9 and April 3-5

The southwestern district of the American Petroleum Institute division of production will hold its Spring meeting March 7 to 9 at the Beaumont hotel, Beaumont, Tex. The eastern district of API's division of production will meet April 3 to 5 at the Deshler-Wallick hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

U. S. Steel Elects Smith

United States Steel Corporation has elected Herbert E. Smith a director of the corporation and a member of its finance committee, succeeding the late Robert C. Stanley.

Gets NPA Post



Thomas S. Nichols, president and chairman of the board of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, has been appointed special assistant to the administrator of the National Production Authority, it was announced March 2. His duties were not detailed in the announcement. Mr. Nichols is on leave of absence from Mathieson, where he has been president for the past three years.

Dow Lets Contract for New Type Magnesium Rolling Mill

Dow Chemical Company has awarded United Engineering & Foundry Company a contract for the construction of a continuous rolling mill for magnesium. The mill, the first of its kind in the industry, will be installed at the Madison, Ill., plant which it acquired from the General Services Administration (OPD 1/22/51). Austin Company is rehabilitating the plant, and production is scheduled to get under way early in 1952.

Previously, all magnesium was rolled on hand mills. Dow officials pointed out that installation of the continuous rolling mill is significant not only because it represents the first step from limited to mass production of magnesium sheet, but also because the principle involved is a product of American and European technical development of the last four or five years. The company added that it was still too early to make any estimates as to what the new facilities would do to reduce the cost of magnesium.

Carboloy Co. to Launch Plant Expansion Program

Carboloy Company, Inc., a subsidiary of General Electric Company, has announced a $2,800,000 plant expansion program to meet increased defense demands for tungsten carbides in various forms. It plans to spend $2,000,000 for a new plant at Edmore, Mich., and about $800,000 to enlarge its main plant at Detroit. Certificates of necessity allowing accelerated amortization of the construction costs have been issued to the company for a major portion of the program.

Mutual Co. Operating New Chromium Chemical Plant

Mutual Chemical Company of America has begun operations at a newly-completed chromium chemical plant in Baltimore, Md. The new unit, which adjoins older Mutual facilities, will substantially increase the concern's output of sodium bichromate and other chromium compounds. Production at the new plant is expected to move to progressively higher levels over the next few months.

Brit.-Amer. Oil, Shawinigan Forming Petrochemical Unit

British-American Oil Company, Ltd., Toronto, has announced that it will soon form a jointly-owned petrochemical company with Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., to be located in Montreal East, Canada. Construction of a plant is expected to get under way within a few months. The unit is expected to employ newly-developed processes, but details were lacking.

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Niagara Alkali Elects Weed And Bauer Vice-Presidents

Niagara Alkali Company, New York, has elected as vice-presidents William J. Weed, manager of sales, and Louis E. Bauer, manager of production. Mr. Bauer also was elected a director. Mr. Weed has been with Niagara since 1913 and has been a director since 1941. Mr. Bauer joined the company in 1917.

Merck Elects Currie to Bd.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has elected George S. Currie to its board of directors. Mr. Currie has been a director of Merck & Co., Ltd., the Canadian subsidiary of Merck & Co., since 1949, and will continue as a director of that company. He is also a member of the firm of McDonald, Currie & Co., Montreal accounting firm; vice-president of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., and a director of Mount Royal Rice Mills, Ltd.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

3-Butyl-5-sulphodiphenyl sodium salt.
Ferric valerate.
Glyceryl diaceto abietate (Plastabrac AA).
Oxynaphthyltoluilic acid.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

MRO Materials Placed Under Priorities Plan

Provision was made last week by the National Production Authority for business and industries to get equipment and supplies for maintenance, repair and operation of their present facilities. The action was an extension of the priorities rating system to MRO materials. It applies to all business enterprises, including chemical companies, paint manufacturers, drug producers, etc., whether engaged in defense work or not.

The MRO program is provided for in NPA regulation 4, issued February 27, and becomes operative March 15. The regulation is permissive in character. No one is required to use the ratings assigned to purchase his MRO supplies but if he does so he becomes bound by the limitations of the regulation. Application of the order is made general to all industries, but NPA plans to issue supplements tailoring the MRO program to the specific needs of the oil industry, mining, transportation and others later.

The MRO rating is to be identified by the symbol "DO-97" and can be used without individual authorization by NPA, but it may be used only to acquire maintenance, repair and operating supplies and may not be used to purchase production materials (i.e., material or components to be incorporated in end products) nor to purchase major capital items. The rating is equal to all other "DO" ratings and is fully extensible.

Purchasing Limitations

If a concern elects to use a "DO-97" rating even on a single occasion, it must then limit its MRO purchases in accordance with the regulation. Under it, MRO purchases are limited in any one calendar quarter to one-fourth of the firm's dollar purchases for maintenance, repair and operating purposes in 1950 (or the fiscal year ending nearest to December 31, 1950). If this quota is too small to provide suf-

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Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please— with the OPD office:—

Diethyl phthalate, Milano, Italy (GZ-1).
Dimethyl phthalate, Milano, Italy (GZ-1).
Dyes, Osaka, Japan (GZ-2).
Lubricating oils, motor oil additives, Bremen, Germany (GZ-7).
Organic chemicals, Rotterdam, Holland (GZ-3).
Paint, Caldos, Colombia (GZ-5).
Pesticides, including DDT, BHC, toxaphene, arsenates, mineral oils, sodium cyanide, Bordeaux mixture, copper sulphate, copper oxychloride, lime sulphur wash preparation, nicotine sulphate, zinc sulphite, sodium arsenite, and sodium fluosilicate, Cairo, Egypt (GZ-6, agency).
Pharmaceutical products, Guayaquil, Ecuador (GZ-8, agency).
Synthetic resins materials: fumaric acid, maleic anhydride, butylphenol, Lillestrom, Norway (GZ-4).
Wax, paraffin, bees, and carnauba, Osaka, Japan (GZ-2).

SOCMA President Urges Retention of 'Peril Point'

Retention of the "peril point" and "escape clause" amendments written into the trade agreements act extension bill (H. R. 1612) by the house was urged by Sidney C. Moody, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, in testimony before the senate finance committee February 28.

The SOCMA president, who also spoke on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, made two other key recommendations. He called for an extension of the trade agreements act for two years only and proposed that congress appoint a joint committee to study the act in its overall implications and to reappraise the entire trade pacts program.

New Jersey Zinc Company Makes R.L. McCann Pres.

The New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, has elected R. L. McCann president of the company, succeeding Henry Hardenbergh, who was elevated to the board chairmanship. Mr. Hardenbergh became president of New Jersey Zinc in 1943 after serving as a vice-president for many years. Mr. McCann was formerly general manager of mines of the company, was appointed assistant to the president in 1949, and was elected a vice-president a year ago.

Stein, Hall Elects Two

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has elected John C. Daly vice-president and manager of the burlap department, and David McGill, president of Stein-Hall, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, its Canadian subsidiary, to the board of directors.

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Colombia; Luxembourg.
Chemical importers, dealers—Peru.
Glycerin manufacturers, exporters—India.
Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers—Ecuador; Mexico.
Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, producers, refiners, and exporters—Netherlands.
Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Norway.
Plastic material manufacturers, molders, laminators, and fabricators—Canada.
Soap manufacturers—British Malaya.
Synthetic organic chemical manufacturers—Italy.
Textile industry—Denmark.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The same complaints that were heard during World War II about the military being so wasteful of the taxpayers' money in its purchasing operations are beginning to be heard again—and justifiably. Similarly, there also are complaints again about how wasteful the military is with manpower, in comparison with other countries. This needs looking into.

With so much money to spend—$50,000,000,000 plus between now and July for military needs—and with such a great urgent need to build up a fighting force of men quickly, there are bound to be instances of waste, but this should not be allowed as an excuse to cover obvious deficiencies in procurement intelligence that are now beginning to crop up.

Representative Ken Regan of Texas put his finger on a few of these instances the other day in a brief speech to the house. Mr. Regan knew whereof he spoke because in the last war he had some firsthand experience with waste in the army. He told of being stationed in Alaska and the experience there with butter. Almost every boat that landed brought hundreds of tubs of butter and they kept coming in spite of protests. To get rid of the surplus the butter finally was dumped in the Bering sea.

Another instance occurred to a friend who entered the service the same time he did in 1942. This friend was sent to the Mediterranean sea to supervise a military truckline hauling lend-lease and other military supplies to Russia. Every boat brought increasing quantities of heavy-duty truck tires until the surplus got so great that to get them out of the sun the tires were buried in a trench dug in the sands. So far as he knows the tires are buried there yet.

A third memorable instance had to do with purchases of saddles by the army. It seems, Mr. Regan said, that the procurement division ordered 400,000 McClellan saddles, a type long used by the cavalry, and no doubt in long supply from previous purchases, yet there were considerably less than 5,000 saddle horses in the entire army.

The present-day questionable procurement operations referred to by Mr. Regan involve paint, pepper, can openers, pipe organs, insecticide, and cotton webbing. He said there is a current requisition for bids to furnish 6,400,000 gallons of paint in 1-quart, 1-gallon, and 5-gallon containers, for delivery in thirty, sixty, ninety, and 120 days, at a cost of about $15,000,000.

"Can any man in the army point out a possible need for all that paint for such immediate delivery," he says, "and particularly in 1-quart cans, or, is it to be placed in warehouses against a possible

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CMRA Told Detergents Future Hurt by Raw Materials Shortage

The future availability of surface active agents, in view of the growing scarcity of necessary raw materials, was investigated thoroughly at a meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, held at the Sheraton hotel, Chicago, February 28.

The morning session, given over to two speakers, was devoted to "Functions and Characteristics of Synthetic Detergents and Soaps, Plus the Effects of the Changing Raw Materials Picture," while the afternoon featured short talks and a panel discussion on "Application of Various Surface Active Agents and Their Prospects in 1951."

H. E. Bramston-Cook of Oronite Chemical Company opened the morning session by pointing out that synthetic detergents do not yield water-insoluble compounds, whereas many of the other compounds, including soap, do, which he felt probably accounts for most of the large volume of synthetics sold in the world today. A second, and not unrelated property, he added, is the free-rinsing action of synthetic detergent solutions of properly selected active ingredient content.

"Probably the most interesting and certainly the most important fact about synthetic detergents," Mr. Bramston-Cook declared, "is their rapid expansion in public acceptance in the postwar market. Synthetic detergents accounted for about 31 percent of the combined non-liquid soap and detergent sales reported by the soap association in 1950 and about 51 percent of the package soap and detergent sales to housewives.

"It seems entirely practical, and under present economic stress possible, if raw materials are available, for the synthetic detergent share of the shelf package sales to rise to at least 75 percent within two years, with annual sales by soap association members of about $1,500,000,000, on an as-sold basis. Higher estimates have been heard recently and may be attained.

Chemical Shortages Factor

"My belief is that chemical shortages may well limit both the rate and total of the expansion. Such a limitation is to be regretted, since the world is very short of fat and needs much more tallow and other fats than the United States has been able to make available for export. If the international situation grows worse, the demand will increase. The bright light is that one pound of a synthetic detergent alkylate is equal to three and a quarter pounds of tallow, when it comes to detergency in terms of household operations.

"What is the chemical picture? Benzol is in tight supply, but relief can be had by the expeditious construction of petroleum plants of suitable type. We have already announced for mid-1952 operation a plant to produce 13,000,000 gallons of benzol, almost enough to meet today's synthetic detergent needs. Alkylation stock is in adequate supply. Sulphuric acid is in short supply, but urgent steps are being taken to relieve this somewhat. Phosphate production has been constantly expanding and may be considered as in relatively good shape. Caustic soda is in short supply but will probably be available as needed.

Productive Capacity Outlook

"What is the outlook regarding productive capacity? There is not enough alkylation capacity available for the production of the necessary detergent alkylate. Some expansion is in process. More capacity may be added without too much difficulty. This step may be expected. Manufacturing capacity, in terms of spray driers and sulphonation units in operation by the detergent industry, is inadequate to meet the indicated expansion. The deficiency is be-

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Monsanto Names John Gillis Organic Chemicals Manager

John L. Gillis, a vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company and general manager of the company's Merrimac division at Boston, has been named general manager of the company's organic chemicals division, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. He succeeds William G. Krummrich,

John L. Gillis

vice-president, who died February 27 (see page 74). Charles H. Sommer, jr., has been appointed Merrimac division general manager to succeed Mr. Gillis. Both appointments are effective March 12.

Mr. Gillis first became affiliated with Monsanto in 1933 as assistant export manager at St. Louis. In 1938 he was appointed export manager, and, in 1941, was named general export manager and assistant director of the foreign department. He then went to Johnson & Johnson International, New York, for two years as vice-president and director, rejoining Monsanto as director of the foreign department in 1946. In March, 1949, Mr. Gillis became acting general manager of the Merrimac division and was named general manager in November of that year. He was made a vice-president of the company the following year.

Mr. Sommer, with Monsanto since 1934, was appointed manager of plasticizers and intermediates sales for the organic chemicals division at St. Louis in 1939. He was made assistant general manager of the organic division in July, 1949.

DuPont Plans Increased Nitric Acid, DMT Output

Plans for a major expansion of its Repauno plant at Gibbstown, N. J., and the construction of a new commercial explosives plant near Martinsburg, W. Va., were announced February 28 by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Expansion of chemical manufacturing facilities at Repauno, construction on which will get under way in May, will be for increased production of nitric acid and dimethyl terephthalate (DMT). The principal manufacturing at the Repauno plant now is the production of commercial explosives. The added facilities at Repauno are slated to get into production by the end of 1952.

DMT is a white flaky powder produced from nitric acid and xylol and methanol. It is the principal raw material for the manufacture of duPont's "Fiber V" synthetic textile fiber. The expanded facilities at Repauno will supply DMT for the company's new "Fiber V" plant at Kinston, N. C.

As for "Fiber V" itself, duPont has announced that henceforth it will be known under the trade-mark "Amilar." The synthetic polyester textile fiber has been known under the "Fiber V" name since its introduction in 1946. Technically, it is a condensation polymer obtained from ethyleneglycol and terephthalic acid, unrelated to nylon, orlon acrylic fiber or any other duPont fiber.

U.S. Alkali Export Ass'n Brings Operations to Halt

In line with a decision of its board of directors, the United States Alkali Export Association ceased active operations March 1 in the distribution of alkali and alkali products in foreign trade. Although the recent decision of federal district court in New York (OPD, 1/29/51) did not require the liquidation of the export sales program of the association, the group stated that it felt that complete cooperation with the stated purpose of the decree could not be accomplished without terminating, at least for some appreciable period, all combined sales activity through association agents abroad.

Officials of the association, at a press conference earlier in the week, revealed that it had shipped no material since October of last year. Exports by the group consisted of soda ash, caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate and calcium chloride. In normal years, shipments totaled 100,000 tons of caustic soda, 60,000 tons of soda ash, 10,000 to 12,000 tons of sodium bicarbonate and 7,000 tons of calcium chloride.

Ten companies were members of the association. Exports covered all of Latin America, Indonesia, China, India and South America.

this is ISCO...

The background for this page is an aerial photo of the Isco Chemical Division plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y. Here, Innis, Speiden & Co. manufactures such basic products as Carbonate of Potash, Caustic Potash, Ferric Chloride, Liquid Chlorine, Calcium Hypochlorite Solution and Chlorpicrin.

This plant also produces Larvacide*, the versatile tear gas fumigant that sterilizes greenhouse soil, kills rats and mice and eliminates insect pests in granaries, warehouses, etc. Innis, Speiden's Iscomist* Aerosol Bombs for insect control in greenhouse, industry and agriculture are also formulated and filled in the Niagara Falls plant.

Innis, Speiden's Gums and Waxes are refined and processed in our Jersey City, N. J., plant. If our experience with chemicals, gums, waxes and insecticides can help you, please let us know. We've been known for service since 1816.

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ISCO (T.M.)

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.
American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.
American Institute of Chemical Engineers, regional meeting Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 11-14.
American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31
American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.
American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 14-17.
American Society for Testing Materials. Spring meeting and committee week. Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9; annual meeting. Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22.
American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.
American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 21-22.
Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 6-8.
Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 24; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., May 25; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.
Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.
Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1
Combined Contact Committee, ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 15-16.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 20-21.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade luncheon, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, March 8; annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.
Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.
Manufacturing Chemists Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, April 16-17; joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.
National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.
National Butane-Propane Association, district meeting, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., June 12.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 17-19.
National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.
National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.
National Marketing Conference, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., March 6-7.
National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.
National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.
National Sanitary Supply Association, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, June 3-6.
National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.
Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 13.
Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.
Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 5-7.
Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.
Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.
Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual Spring meeting, Biloxi, Miss., March 7-9.
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, March 15; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.
World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

ACS Pure Chemistry Award to Dr. Sheehan

Dr. John C. Sheehan, associate professor of organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will receive the $1,000 American Chemical Society award in pure chemistry on April 2, during the Boston session of the society's 119th national meeting, it has been announced by Dr. N. Howell Furman, president of the society and head of the department of chemistry at Princeton University. Dr. Sheehan is best known for his share in developing the Bachmann process for preparing the high explosive RDX, and for his part in the research leading to the synthesis of penicillin.

ASTM Paint Committee D-1 Reviews Research Progress

Nineteen subcommittees of committee D-1 of the American Society for Testing Materials participated in the spring meeting of the committee, February 26 to 28 in Washington. Their activities were distributed among forty-nine group sessions, comprising various aspects of the general interests set out below.

Drying Oils

Subcommittee II on drying oils had five group sessions, covering foots, sampling, total iodine number, AOCS color, and spectrophotometric analysis.

Proposed methods on foots are to get further study. Some improvement has been made in photometric technic. Experimental sampling is being done with safflower oil. The subcommittee recommended that the methods for dehydrated castor oil be continued in the tentative status, and that a tentative status be given to other methods, including acetone and heat-bodying, which have been revised.

Bituminous Emulsions

Subcommittee III on bituminous emulsions had no group sessions. It recommended that the tentative status be retained with respect of metal coatings and withdrawn with respect of performance of asphalt base emulsions, which had been sent back by D-1 ballots. A test for petroleum base metal coatings will be drafted.

Traffic Paints

Subcommittee IV on traffic paints had group sessions on accelerated tests, night visibility, and settling tests.

The subcommittee recommended that the tentative method of chipping resistance be made standard. Data on night visibility are expected to give a method by June. Laboratory methods for resistance to bleed, having been revised to include asphalt base compositions, were retained as tentative. A definition change is being made respecting "no pickup" time. Test for distribution of glass spheres was put on tentative ballot. A crush test for glass spheres is to be offered in June. Clarity and wetting characteristics of such beads are being studied. A technical change is being made in the durability test. Work is under way on dirt retention and accelerated tests for suspension and durability.

Volatile Solvents

Subcommittee V on volatile solvents for organic protective coatings had no group sessions.

A test for evaporation residue and acidity of turpentine has been proposed. The tentative method for anilin points of mixed hydrocarbons was recommended to become standard. That on heavy mineral spirits was retained as tentative pending revision. A copper strip corrosion method is under study. An effort is being made to include in the ASTM specification the federal specific gravity limits for destructively distilled wood turpentine. Misunderstandings between D-1 and other committees over toluene, xylene, and benzene are being cleared up.

Definitions

Subcommittee VI on definitions had no group sessions.

It has revised the definitions for water paint and ester gum and made a new definition for emulsion paint. Studies are on respecting alkyds, pentaerythritol, pigments, and other materials with a view of meeting labeling requirements for paints.

Accelerated Tests

Subcommittee VII on accelerated tests for protective coatings had four group sessions, covering humidity, immersion, machine exposure, and preparation of steel test panels.

A paper on accelerated testing on steel panels is being prepared. The cooperative work on accelerated weathering has bogged down. Selection of wood for panels has been approved for submission to ballot.

Chemical Methods

Subcommittee VIII on methods of chemical analysis had group sessions on titanium, white lead, and iron oxide pigments.

Pigment properties and titanium dioxide content studies have been made. A favorable ballot was got for analysis of white zinc pigments with some changes. Five tentatives are in line—dry copper pigments, acetone extract in black, zinc yellow, diatomaceous materials, and para and toluidin reds.

Varnishes

Subcommittee IX on varnishes had five group meetings, covering wearability of floor varnish, viscosity, nonvolatile determination, resistance of films, and driers.

A survey of color ranges is being made, one aim being the extension of oil standards to varnishes. Replacement of raw linseed oil in tests is being studied. The presence of rosin as a component of a drier and as straight material has presented a problem. Determination of nonvolatile has been speeded with a new heating medium; modification of the method is under study. Ford cup viscosity tests have been proposed, and will be voted on soon. Surface tension is being investigated. There is a good agreement on method for alkali resistance but wide variations in results. A longer drying time is favored. Work on exterior valuations is nearing completion. Wearing tests for floor varnishes have been expanded.

Optical Properties

Subcommittee X on optical properties had group sessions on mass color and tinting strength, biding power, gloss goniophotometry, and color difference.

Completition of a new federal color card was reported. It covers 200 colors and is available from the Government Printing Office at $4.50 a copy.

The subcommittee still has under study the problems of small color differences and reactivation for infrared reflectance. Promotion of the tentative specular gloss method to standard was approved; two additional degrees of incidence were proposed. A paper on hiding power method will be published shortly for information and comment.

A four-man panel on "So You Want to Measure Gloss" was staged by the D-1 papers committee. The problems of that objective are many, and the usual types of glossmeters are not very reliable, it was said. Goniophotometric methods were favored, but it was emphasized that confining the technic to the 60° angle was not a solution. Angles from 22° to 85° were recommended, and the results were said to be in reverse ratio to the relation of the angle to the gloss, the 22° angle being best for high gloss—a smaller angle if practicable with the apparatus.

Emphasis was also laid on the selection of an aperture of proper size. Illumination presents several problems. One suggestion was that the reflectance be that of an incandescent lamp hung over the surface to be measured.

Resins

Subcommittee XI on resins had seven group sessions, covering nitrogen resins, color and clarity, phenolics, vinyls, viscosity, nonvolatile, and qualitative analysis.

A method for determining softening point was submitted and approved. Current studies comprise determintion of free phenol, nonvolatile, and phthalic anhydride. Work is being done also on colors and phenolic quantitative and qualitative methods.

Exterior Exposure

Subcommittee XII on exterior exposure testing of paints on wood had no group sessions.

The subcommittee had completed a single and a multiple panel record form, both of which have been adopted by the

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ASTM to Hold District Meeting Mar. 13 and 16

The American Society for Testing Materials will hold district meetings March 13 and 16. The northern California district will meet on the thirteenth at the Engineers Club, San Francisco, Calif. The southern California district will meet on the sixteenth at the Rodger Young Auditorium, Los Angeles, Calif.

L. J. Markwardt, president of ASTM, and assistant director of Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., will discuss "Wood as an Engineering Material" at the earlier meeting and will talk on "Highlights of Progress in Forest Products" at the latter meeting. C. L. Warwick, executive secretary of ASTM, who will also speak at both meetings, will review "Highlights of Current ASTM Work in Materials" on the thirteenth and will talk on "Features of Current ASTM Work in Materials" on the sixteenth.

CCDA Outlines Plans For March 21 Meeting

"The Effect of Government Regulations on Commercial Chemical Development" will be the theme of the 1951 annual meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, to be held March 21 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

Chairman of the morning session will be W. H. Harding, director of the technical service and development division, American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, Conn. Frank H. Carman, assistant secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, will speak on "Chemicals and Plastics—Probable Effects of Regulations." Isaac Fogg, president of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will discuss "The Role of Government and Industry in Commercial Development of Chemicals in Foods." The third morning speaker will be John Burns, senior partner, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, New York. His subject will be "Organizing Your Business for Coordination with the Government."

Wesley Lindow, vice-president of the Irving Trust Company, New York, will be the luncheon speaker. His subject will be "What's Ahead in Labor, Capital and Materials." He will be introduced by Dr. W. E. Kuhn, manager of the technical and research division, The Texas Company, New York.

NPA To Be Discussed

Dr. Kuhn will act as chairman of the afternoon program. Joseph S. Bates, chief of the chemical division, National Production Authority, will lead off with a talk entitled, "The Scope of the Chemical Division, National Production Authority." Rear Admiral B. B. Biggs, executive secretary of the petroleum division of the Munitions Board, will outline a "Pattern for Cooperation." The final afternoon speaker, Frank R. Creedon, chief of the facilities and construction bureau, NPA, will discuss the "National Production Authority and Its Role in Defense."

Mr. Harding will make some introductory remarks at the dinner. F. A. Soderberg, president of CCDA and manager of the industrial division technical department, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, will present the association's 1951 honor award to F. J. Curtis, vice-president and director of preparedness, Monsanto Chemical Company, Washington, D. C. Mr. Curtis, in accepting the honor award at the dinner, will speak on "The Making of a Manager."

Canadian Chemical Institute Maps Paint Meeting Agenda

Six technical papers will be presented at the fifth regional conference of the protective coatings division of the Chemical Institute of Canada, scheduled for March 16 at the Royal York hotel, Toronto. Following are the papers to be presented:—

"Application of Phosphoric Acid Coatings to Metallic Surfaces," R. G. Hansell, Parker Rust Proof Company, Ossining, N. Y.; "The Physical Chemistry of Protective Coatings," H. Lomas, Canadian Aniline & Extract Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario, and "Determination of the Stability of Paint and Paper Coating Latex," W. H. Watson and E. S. Graham, Polymer Corporation, Ltd., Sarnia, Ontario.

Also "Factors Affecting the Testing of Automotive Finishes," W. D. McMaster, General Motors Corporation, research laboratories division, Detroit; "Recent Developments in Drying Oil Research," R. L. Terrill, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., and "The Effect of Addition Agents on Mixing and Milling," J. F. Lang, Nuodex Products of Canada, Ltd., Leaside, Ontario.

AWWA Awards '50 Goodell Prize to Dr. M. S. McIlroy

The American Water Works Association has awarded its John M. Goodell prize for 1950 to Dr. Malcolm S. McIlroy, professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University. Dr. McIlroy was cited for the development of an electrical apparatus to study pressure flows in pipeline networks. Presentation of a certificate and cash award will be made to Dr. McIlroy at the association's meeting, to be held April 29 to May 4 in Miami, Fla.

Selling to Gov't Parley Scheduled March 19-21

Practical aspects of selling to the government will be discussed at a three-day institute on armed services procurement, to be held in Washington March 19 to 21, it has been announced by Dr. Paul F. Douglass, president of the American University, sponsor of the program.

Could the chemical industry do without the telephone ?

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This fact can be good news for you. It means only one call for Fatty Acids. Call Woburn—KEarny 2-3300. The price is always right.

Woburn is also known for the quality of its Fatty Acids. But we're discussing that in other advertisements. Here we've been suggesting how you can save time. This advertisemet took only 61 seconds to read. The suggestion will save you more than minutes. Not to mention the nickels.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. [N.J.]

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED
CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW
SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

HELIOLINE D

A light-color fractionated fatty acid of sunflower type for light-colored color-retentive alkyds of the baking type. Free of linolenic acid. Recommended also for soaps and detergents when a light-colored product of minimum residual odors is desired.

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

March 2, 1951

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 —
Acetanilide tech, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 —
smaller lots lb. .56 —
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld, E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, d'vd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms works 100 lbs.14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.17 00 -19.00
tech. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls, same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis

Adipic, fib dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub, bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous (tech (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb.10.00 11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .49 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .49 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 4.90
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c per lb. higher
USP cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .28 —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29½- .30¾
double dist., dms lb. .31½- .32¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .22¼
double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
207° C, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms, c.l same basis gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
petroleum, 195° to 213°C, non-ret, dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
imported, coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.35 - 1.40
Crotonic fib dms. works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb .90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more, gram 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .20
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20¼
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls, frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, 48%, medicinal, cbys., dlvd, E lb. .43 - —
Hydrochloric (see Acid muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls, works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	distr.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dist.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dextro.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djus.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
		ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags			prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point			redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
		fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
		incl.	included	secs.	seconds
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	ship't	shipment
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
col.	color	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	synth.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal	min.	minimum	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
ctns.	cartons	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
cyls.	cylinders	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double				
denat.	denatured				
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acacia—Acid, Paranitrobenzoic

Acid, hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1533- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. ib 1.30 - 1.33
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls, works 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .67
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .33 - —
60%, dms lb. .30 - —
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- .26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27
Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 93-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .38 - —
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys, c.l, E, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E, works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys, c.l., E, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E, works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys, c.l., E, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E, works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E, works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E, works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red)
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil white dist. dms lb. 21¼ 21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. .21¼- 21¾
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms 1,000-lb lots or more lb 6.00 7.50
smaller lots lb 6.05 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Acid, Paratoluidinmetasulphonic—Aldol

Acid, paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric 60% cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys. works lb .61 - 66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½ -
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works. lb. .18 - —
tanks works lb .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., extra, l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse., N. Y. C. gal. .50 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —

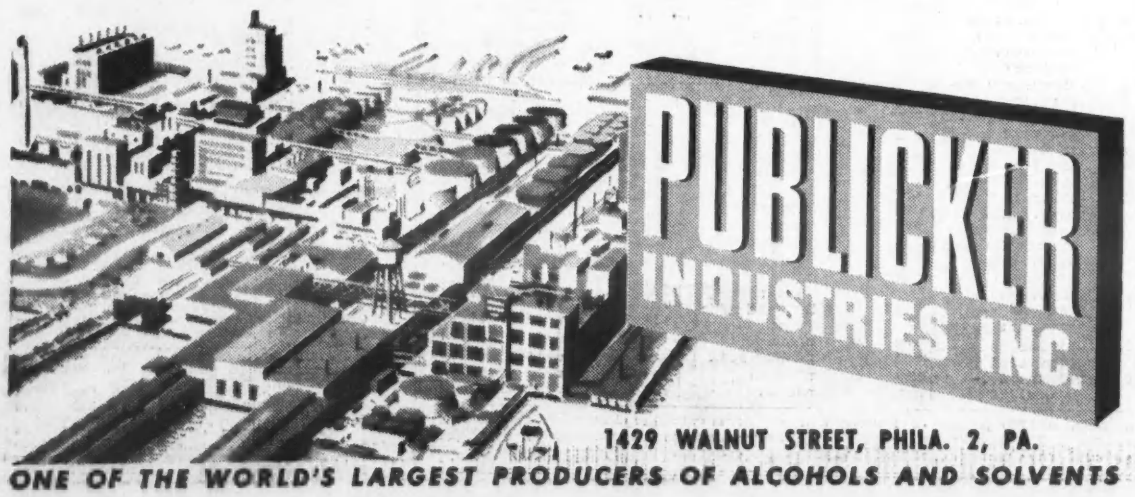
Acid, sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .68
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .22½ - .23¾
single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .26¼ - .27½
single-pressed, bgs lb. .25¾ - .27
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .28½ - .29¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be. cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, digt., dms lb. .22½ - .23¾
hydrated, dms lb. .25 - .26
Tannic, tech., dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech bbls. cbys basis 100% lb 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic bots lb 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T,2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.40 Nom.
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.00 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .20 - .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .65
Aconitine amorph., mild, bots oz 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein dms. works lb 50 —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb 40½ —
l.c.l., works lb 41 - .60
tanks, works lb .39 —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar USP Kobe, No 1 strip bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms, works, lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.86 - 1.88
powd., bbls lb. 1.90 - 1.92
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .93 - .95

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms, c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech, dms works, frt equald, lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - .33¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾ - .37¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .35
synthetic normal, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss, R gal. .79 - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss, R. gal. .67 - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. R gal. .69½ - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½ - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½ - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .67½ - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½ - 1.01
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½ - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .64½ - .87
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½ - 1.09
l.c.l., same basis gal. .87½ - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .70½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.07
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 18.12 - 18.15½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.16 - 18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.00 - 18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.02 - 1.05½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c. l., same basis gal. 19.09 - 19.12½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.13 - 19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.97 - 18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms, c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms, incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Methyl (see Methanol),
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, metnyl-isobutyl)
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl cns, Waverly, N Y lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. Waverly, N Y lb. .42½ - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .38 - —
industrial grade, dms, c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. Waverly, N Y lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y lb. .26½ - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. gal .33 - 1.48

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.... lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib. dms. lb. .76 - 1.20
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. 35 - .40
Allethrin, 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm. lots lb. 45.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 50.00 - 55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
10%, dms., works gal. 37.75 - —
2%, dms., works gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Allyl bromide, cbys., works.... lb. 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works..... lb. .24 - —
solution 40%, dms., works.. lb. .25½ - —
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs. lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.... lb. 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld.... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline ret dms., c.l. works, frt. equald.. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South. works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms. t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.... lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonium gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bbls., works ..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd. bbls works....100 lbs 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
nydrous bbls lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l. works....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.50
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½ - .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works.... lb. .1030 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070 - —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435 - .0960
tankcars, works....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .27 - .28
Fluoride (see Bifluoride), c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton. 50.00 - 54.00
t.c.l., works ton. 72.00 - 86.00
light, bgs. dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .21¼ - —
contract, works lb. .20¼ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼ - —
contract, works lb. .17¼ - —
dried, USP XII fib dms., works, lb. .79½ - —
contract, works lb. .76½ - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .38½ - —
Linoleate, solid, dms. frt alld lb. .39½
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28½ - —
Oleate, dms. precip lb. .35¼ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton, frt. alld lb. 12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs. frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld.. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .51 - .55
kgs. frt. alld lb 50 - —

Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c per lb. higher.

optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms. frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs. frt alld lb .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .59½ - —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½ - —
standard, dms lb. .68½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .58½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms.... lb. .54½ - —
varnish standard, dms..... lb. .59 - —

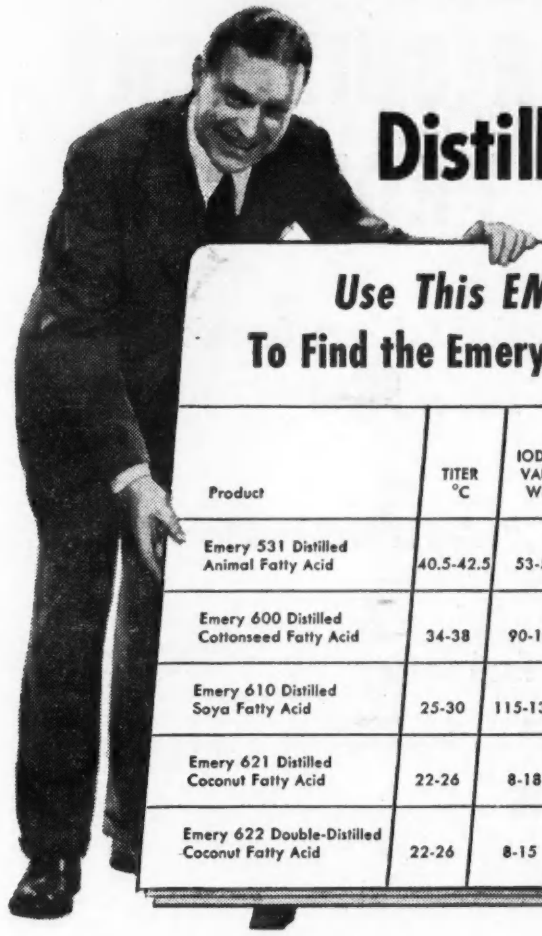
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .42 - .43
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works..... ton. 36.00 - —
Iron free, bgs c.l. works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms. works lb 27 - 28
powd. dms. works lb 32 - 33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls. lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms. lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1... lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate USP dms. kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt alld lb .81 - 1.00
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bots ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. lb .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars..... lb. 4.03 - 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb .42 - —
kgs., works lb .42 - —
25%, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb .37 - —
dms., works lb .39 - —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
metal grade, kgs lb .90 - —
tech grade bbls, kgs lb .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.53 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, dms. precip lb 23¼ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs..... lb. .30 - .35

Ammonium phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
dibasic, NF, bbls, dms lb .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works .... lb .08 - —
t.c.l., works lb 08½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs .... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb .12 - .13
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 32.00 -45.00
converters, Gulf and Atlantic ports, ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works lb. .10½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd or frt alld lb. 09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - 1.60
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., works lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms..... lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00

Need Consistent, Uniform Quality in your Distilled Fatty Acids?



Use This EMERY "CHECK-CHART"
To Find the Emery Fatty Acid to Fit your needs

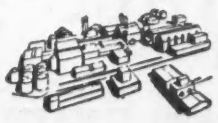
Product	TITER °C	IODINE VALUE WIJS	ACID VALUE (mg.KOH)	SAPONIFICATION VALUE (mg.KOH)	MAX. COLOR LOVIBOND (Yellow/Red)	TYPICAL GARDNER COLOR	TYPICAL FAC COLOR
Emery 531 Distilled Animal Fatty Acid	40.5-42.5	53-58	197-203	198-207	35/10 5¼" cell	6	3+
Emery 600 Distilled Cottonseed Fatty Acid	34-38	90-110	197-203	199-205	20/3.0 1" cell	8	5+
Emery 610 Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	25-30	115-135	195-201	197-203	10/2.0 1" cell	7	3+
Emery 621 Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid	22-26	8-18	255-266	257-268	30/6.0 5¼" cell	5	3—
Emery 622 Double-Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid	22-26	8-15	258-270	260-272	10/2.5 5¼" cell	4	1

Don't take chances . . . specify Emery Distilled Fatty Acids and be sure of the same high quality every time

When you specify Emery Fatty Acids for your products, you safeguard quality and ensure customer satisfaction. Whenever or in whatever quantity . . . you get the same unvarying, uniformly high quality.

For example Emery Double Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid (Emery 622) is one of the finest coconut fatty acids available anywhere. This as well as the other Emery Distilled Acids . . . Animal, Soya, and Cottonseed are held to within narrow specification limits. This strict quality, coupled with freedom from impurities will make your products better, stay better longer! For the best, buy Emery!

YOUR TECHNICAL PROBLEMS are the *problems of the Emery's Development and Service Department. Call on us for help in making your use of fatty acids more profitable, more effective.*



EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.

CAREW TOWER, CINCINNATI 2, OHIO

Export Dept: 5033 E. C. A. Bldg., New York 20, New York

Branch Offices:

3002 Woolworth Bldg., New York 7, N.Y.

401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 8, Pa.

187 Perry St., Lowell, Mass.

420 Market St., San Francisco 11, California

Warehouse stocks also in St. Louis, Buffalo and Baltimore

Amyl Acetate—Black, Bone

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 .70
imported, bls lb. .75 - .85
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Aniline oil, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .38 - .40
afloat, bgs lb. .38 - —
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bgs lb. .21½- .22
Turkish, bgs lb. .21½- .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms lb. .24 .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd. lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine, USP, bots lb. 23.40 -23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo. 70.00 -90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 40.00 Nom.
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 - .50
root, bls lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, cols., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .35 - .38
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 3R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt. ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Asphaltum, petroleum, steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 8.25

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .50 - .55
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton. 92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
tech., crystals, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs. (frt. equald) lb. .31½ .32
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 100.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton. 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 - .70
Root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .85
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works,
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, 50% ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
High grade, benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb 1.80 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb 8.90 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb .35 .40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. .90 —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, tib, dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 98% dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls lb .45 .50
Biotin, cryst gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, tib, dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, tib, dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, tib, dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- .23¾

Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb higher

AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT
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COPPER SULPHATE, small, medium and large Crystals

SODIUM SULPHATE, 95-96%, Bulk or Bagged

RED LEAD, Non Setting, 98%

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE, 95-96%, Packed in Aluminum lined Drums

LITHOPONE, 29-30%

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE, Food Grade

AMMONIUM CARBONATE, U.S.P., Small Lumps

POTASSIUM META BISULFITE

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

CRESYLIC ACID

HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE

The above commodities are available for shipment not only to the U. S. but any other destination desired

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Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse...lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .16 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse..... lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works..... lb. .077 .33
Mineral, bgs., works..... lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls..... lb. .30 - .32
root, bls..... lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls..... lb. .65 - .75
tree bark, bls..... lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls.... lb. .50 - .56
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.120.00 —
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -140.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.95.00 —
l.c.l., works .....ton.120.00 -140.00
N. Y. whse.....ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp 86⅔% bbls. c.l., works, ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 9.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
soluble, bgs., cs..... lb. .17 .19
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls. litho flushed, same basis..lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial bbls. same basis lb. .15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
80%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
tungstated, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength, bbls., same basis..lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis..lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis....lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls..lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic, bbls. .....lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago

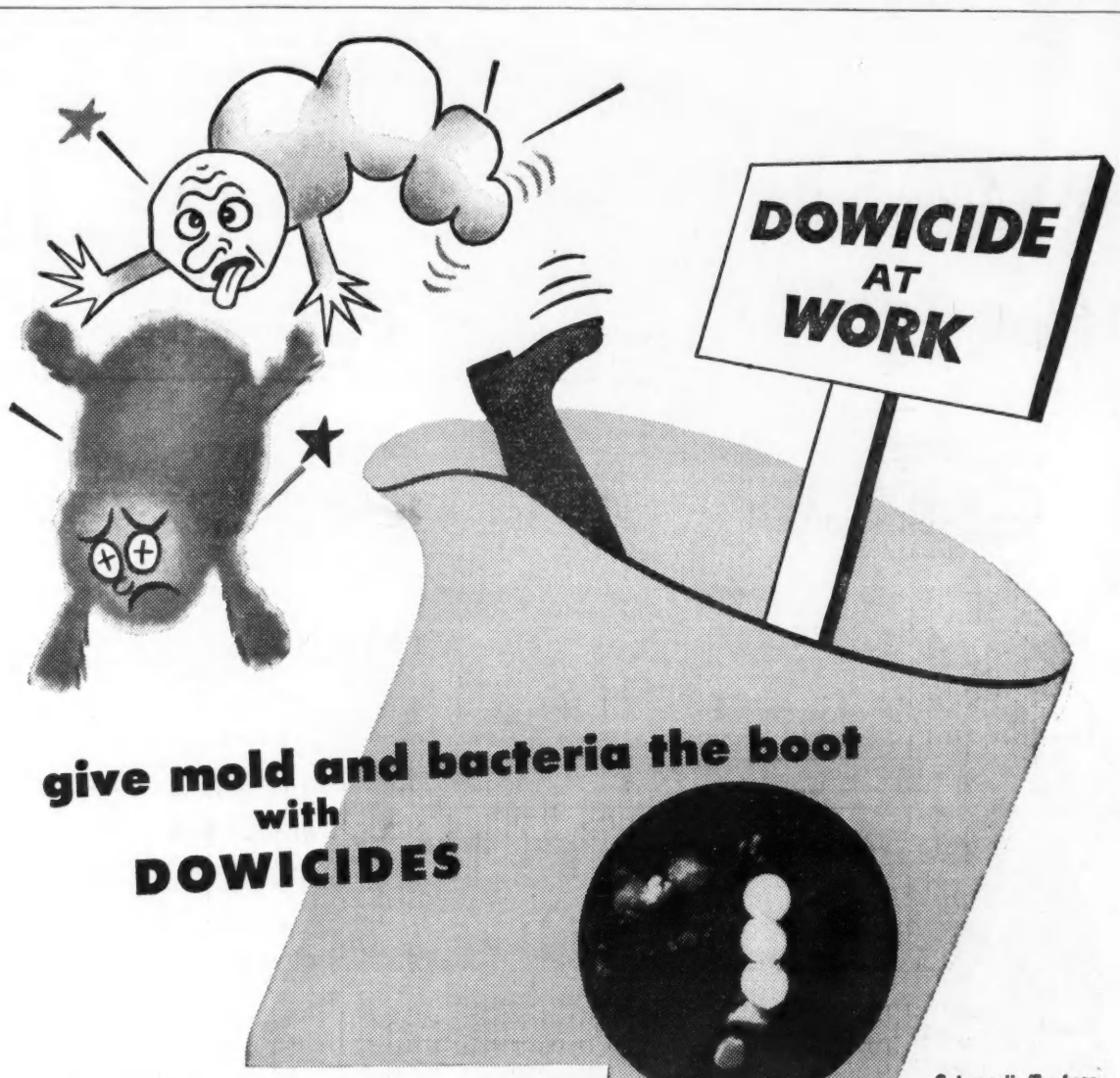
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago.... ton 75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.65.00 -70.00
Chicago, works.....ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Borage flowers bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works..ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cns., dms., works. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works..lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
Brown, umber, burnt, Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works .... lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Buckthorn bark, bls .....lb. .16 - .18
cut and sifted bls.....lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs .....lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls .....lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .36¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¾- .37¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - .35
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works... lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .44 - —
Butyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, refd, dms., l.c.l. works lb. 52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33½- —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld...lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 5.50 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots..... lb 6.70 Nom.



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Salmonella Typhosa Bacteria

When you put Dowicides to work, you guard against attacks of mold and bacteria. That means protection from machine down-time and wasted materials which these micro-organisms cause, once they get started.

In all, fourteen different industrial germicides and fungicides to fight spoilage are available from Dow. Used alone or in combination, Dowicides bring microbial control to many varied industries.

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use DOWICIDE Industrial Germicides and Fungicides

DOW CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Calamine, USP—Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate Flake

Calamine, USP dms. lb. .28 - .29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs lb. .30 - .32
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom
stripped, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms. c.l. whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton 121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 52.00 -62.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars ton 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls. lb. .30 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald, lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. 65 - 72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochloride, cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 21.00 -23.00
100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dimasic, USP bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, works, ton 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Calcium phytate, bgs., works lb. .38 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .44 - .45
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Calomel, USP, powd., dms. lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz. ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. .65 - .70
powd., bxs. lb. .80 - .85
Russian, bgs. lb 3.85 - 3.90
powd. bxs. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper lb. 4.50 - 6.50
from African pepper lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Czech, Polish, bgs., lb. .24 - .24½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works. lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys. lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld. lb. .08 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- .08¼
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
medium, cs. lb. 3.90 - 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs, afloat lb. 3.85 - 3.90
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Guatemala, cs. lb. 3.70 - 3.75
Indian, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.55
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.90 - 2.95
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls. 100 mg. 2.60 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units lb. .18 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .44 - .49
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .45 - .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .40¾- .41
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lo's, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .18 - .18½
longstick lb. .22 - .22½
shipment, bls. lb. .20 - .21
shortstick, bls lb. .19 - .20
shipment, bls lb. .18 - .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .17½- .18
broken, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, lbs lb. .25 - .25½
broken, bls lb. .23½- .24
unscraped, bls. lb. .24 - .24½
broken, bls. lb. .23 - .23½
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .35 - .36
afloat lb. .34 - .35
medium, bls. lb. .40 - .41
thin, bls., afloat lb. .57 - .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs. lb. .38 - .39
Cassia fistula, bskts. lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports, long ton lb. 275.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns. lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed dms. works lb 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .37 - .38
Indian, bgs. lb. .28 - .28½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .71 - —

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FOR
Naphthenate Driers
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LINORESINATE DRIERS
COBALT LIQUID 6% LEAD LIQUID 24%
COBALT LIQUID 4% LEAD LIQUID 16%
MANGANESE LIQUID 6%
MANGANESE LIQUID 4%
IRON LIQUID 6%
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RECENTLY IMPROVED
LINORESINATES
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Years Improving
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Linoresinates
Harshaw's recently improved Linoresinate Liquid Driers will help relieve your shortage of naphthenate driers. They can replace conventional naphthenates on a pound for pound basis . . . their metal concentrations are identical. Harshaw's Linoresinate Liquid Driers have sparkling, light color . . . stability is outstanding in paint and varnish vehicles, as well as in storage . . . drier performance is excellent. Make a test of these new improved concentrated Harshaw Linoresinate Liquid Driers in your surface coatings. Telephone, wire or write for test samples or fast shipment of your drier requirements.
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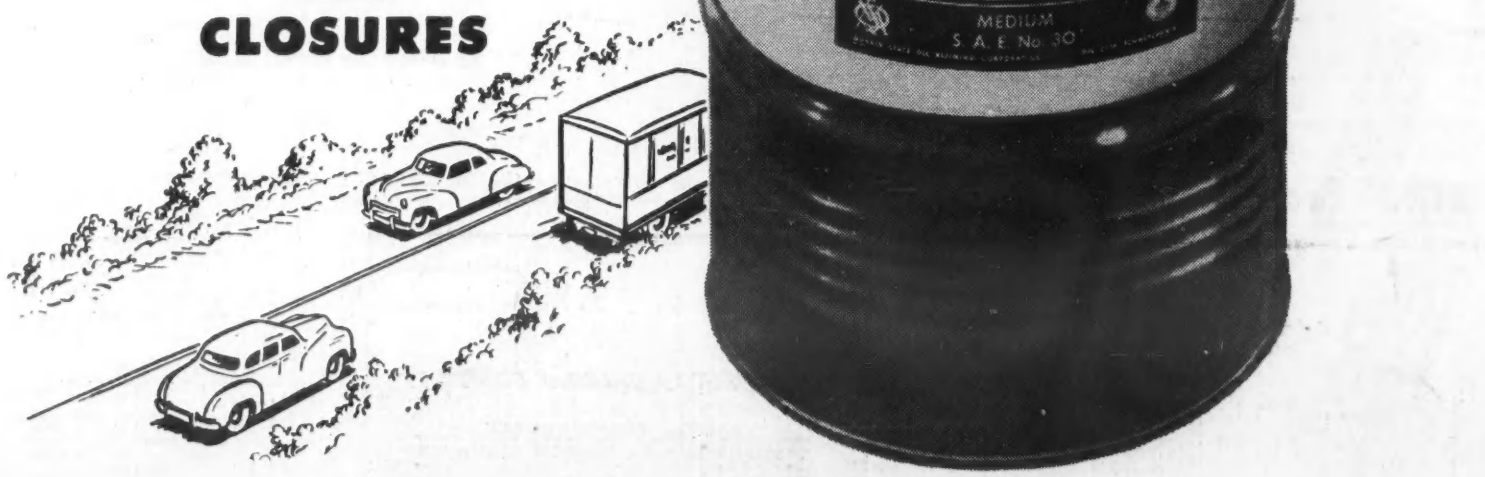
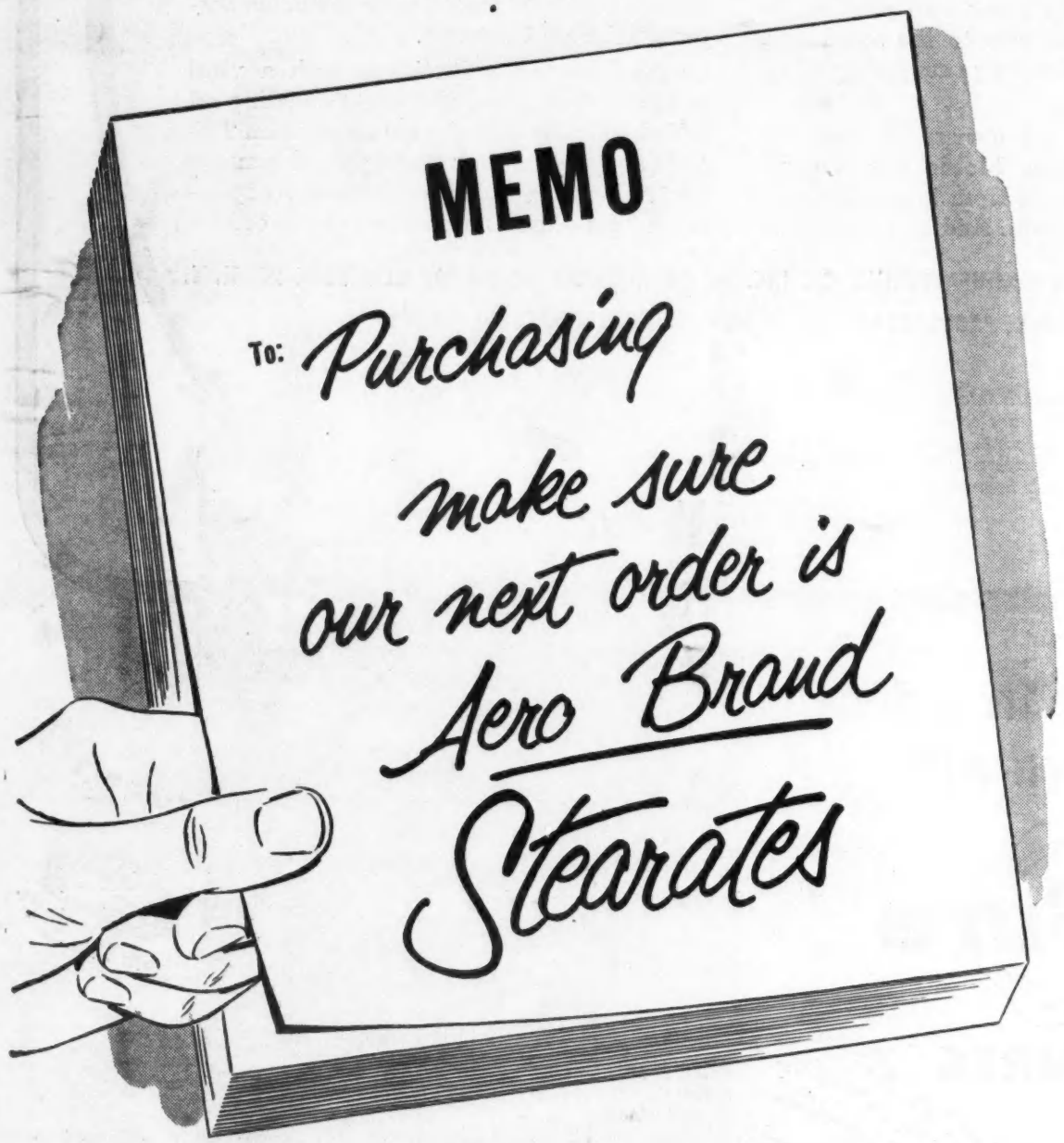
CLOSURES



Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—Cottonseed Meal

Cellulose acetate-butyrate molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
regular black dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns. works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate NF bbls. bgs. works lb .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint bgs. c.l. works ton 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers bgs. c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs.lb. .50 - .55
Roman, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal activated USP fib dms. c.l., works lb .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb .27 - .50
Bone NF bbls lb .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 49.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton.46.80 -59.00
lump bgs., extra, returnable c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.50
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.80 -43.50
Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.30.00 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50 -14.00
bulk, c.l. works ton 9.50 -10.00
99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l. works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton.16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton.45 00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min. dms. c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, works lb 21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.10 - —
Chloramine T. NF bbls. works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloronaphthalene, liquid lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb pkg. lb 9.00 - —
1-lb pkg. lb 9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .52 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 -10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .46
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .42 - .42½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 3.95 - 5.25
Civet, artificial, bots lb.13.75 -15.00
natural, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .45 - —
afloat, bgs lb. .45 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .45 - —
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported, bgs lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. .48 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas crude, resale, dms. c.l. ex-whse, gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
refd., resale, bbls. c.l. ex-whse, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —
Cobalt, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate, 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co., bbls. lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .38¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls. lb. .96 - —
Oxide, black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, bgs., 21% Co., kgs lb. 1.22¼ - —
Cocaine USP cns. 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots.oz.11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb 67 - .68
silver Teneriffe bgs lb 69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .79 - .84
Codeine NF cns. 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate USP cns. 100 ozs oz.10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb 17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz.74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb 60 70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls. lb. .15 - .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb 30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - 24
Copaiba balsam cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech. bbls lb. .523 - .543
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms. frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls. works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu bbls lb. .27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ None.
Quinolate fib dms lb. 6.50 —
Resinate precip dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works. lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .2435- —
l.c.l., works .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.280.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.285.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Italian, bgs lb. No stocks
Moroccan, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.91 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, crys., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd. unit ton 1 75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, sem-phis. ton.82.05 - —



AERO* Brand Stearates: Aluminum Calcium Magnesium Zinc

MANUFACTURED BY: AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

*Trademark

Coumarin, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .35 - .36
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .161/2- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .153 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls lb. .55 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .31½- .32
Syrian, bgs lb. .31½- .32
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 54.00 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech. tne grd. bb. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
c.l. works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs. works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.44 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.54 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.28 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —

Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- .34¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- .35¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- .33

Diethyl sulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .23 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —

Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots. kilo. 180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms. lb. .30 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¼- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .14 - .18

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Dimethyl Chloroacetal—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28¾-	.31¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾-	.32¾
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27	- .30
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.78¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.79¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.77	- —
Stearate 55 cal ret dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine 25%-40% dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
t.c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.37½-	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.32	—
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.25	- —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	1.43	- —
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	1.45	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.40	- —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.57	- —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20	- —
purified, dms	lb.	.22	- —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	- —
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34	- —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.10	- —
refd., dms	lb.	.21	- —
Dinonylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12	- —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.41½-	.42
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42½-	.43
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.40	- —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works	ton.	17.00	- —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	20.00	- —
Diertheroiyiguanidin dms, ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.52	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.53	- —
Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	- —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South	gal.	.38	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.39	- —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y.	gal.	.58	- —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.35	- —
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46	- —
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52	- —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.53	- .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
tankcars, works	lb.	.25	- —
tech., tankcars, works	lb.	.24	- —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.44	- —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	5.30	- 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16¾-	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.31	- —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	- —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	No stocks.	
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.35	- —
tanks, works	lb.	1.20	- —
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls	lb.	.26	- .28
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.11	- .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	- .47
mass, cs	lb.	.90	- 1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.60	- 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	-35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	3.65	- 3.75
No. 2, cns	lb	4.55	- 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb	7.55	- 7.85
No. 2, cns	lb	4.00	- 4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	-22.85
No. 4, cns	lb	7.20	- 7.50
No. 32, cns	lb	5.30	- 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	-17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-11.05
No. 3, cns	lb	3.30	- 3.40
No. 4, cns	lb	3.30	- 3.40
No. 5, cns	lb	4.00	- 4.10
No. 6, cns	lb	4.00	- 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	- —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	- —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	- —
No. 5, cns	lb	5.70	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	- —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb	3.75	- —
No. 9, cns	lb	3.75	- —
No. 10, cns	lb	3.00	- —
No. 11, cns	lb	2.25	- —
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	- —
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	- —
No. 19, cns	lb.	20.05	- —
No. 21, cns	lb	4.70	- —
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	- —
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	- —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.95	- —
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
No. 22, cns	lb	9.15	- —
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	- —
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	- —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Yellow Ext. D&C No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	- —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20	Orange AD	lb.	.64	- —
27	Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.78	- —
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.64	- —
36	Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	- —
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	- —
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	.57	- —
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.74	- —
151	Orange Y	lb.	.47	- —
161	Orange RR	lb.	.55	- —
176	Fast red A conc	lb.	.90	- —
179	Azo rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.04	- —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	.92	- —
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	- —
202	Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.68	- —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.71	- —
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	- —
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.84	- —
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	- —
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.86	- —
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	- —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%	lb.	1.09	- —
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.40	- —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc, 200%	lb.	2.01	- —
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	- —
332	Bismarck brown RX, conc	lb.	.86	- —
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.34	- —
382	Scarlet B	lb.	1.65	- —
401	Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	- —
406	Blue, 2B, extra, conc	lb.	1.07	- —
419	Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	- —
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	- —
448	Benzo purpurine 4B conc	lb.	1.18	- —
518	Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	- —
561	Trisulphon brown BCW, conc	lb.	2.03	- —
581	Direct black E, double	lb.	.89	- —
593	Diamine green BXN conc, 150%	lb.	.97	- —
598	Congo brown GG, conc, 150%	lb.	1.46	- —
620	Stilbene yellow G, conc	lb.	.92	- —
639	Xylene light yellow GX	lb.	1.79	- —
640	Tartrazine conc	lb.	1.46	- —
655	Auramine conc	lb.	1.85	- —
657	Victoria green, sml. cryst	lb.	2.10	- —
662	Brilliant green cryst	lb.	2.79	- —
667	Brilliant milling green B conc	lb.	3.68	- —
671	Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73	- —
680	Methyl violet S, conc	lb.	1.10	- —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	- —
698	Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.58	- —
720	Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200%	lb.	3.75	- —
729	Victoria blue B conc	lb.	2.79	- —
739	Green SN extra	lb.	2.41	- —
749	Rhodamine B extra	lb.	4.33	- —
814	Fast yellow NNL conc, 175%	lb.	3.11	- —
841	Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	- —
865	Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	- —
922	Methylene blue ZX	lb.	1.55	- —
969	Sulphanthrene blue GR paste,	lb.	.76	- —
978	Sulphogene carbon HCF grains	lb.	.32	- —
1034	Alizarin red S, conc	lb.	2.59	- —
1054	Anthraquinone blue B	lb.	2.91	- —
1078	Anthraquinone green G	lb.	2.72	- —
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.33	- —
1096	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	2.00	- —
	double paste	lb.	4.00	- —
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	- —
1101	Brilliant green B, double paste	lb.	2.36	- —
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	- —
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.75	- —
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	- —
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.63	- —
	double paste	lb.	3.35	- —
1212	Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste	lb.	1.62	- —
1217	Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste	lb.	1.65	- —
p-4	Acid anthracine brown PGN,	lb.	2.31	- —
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EBN	lb.	1.31	- —
p-24	Benzo fast black L conc., 150%	lb.	2.18	- —
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.79	- —
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	- —
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.31	- —
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	- —

Celanese* CHEMICALS

Working Overtime for INDUSTRY U. S. A.

American industry, today, is exceeding the highest production levels in its history . . . consuming more chemicals and other basic raw materials than ever before.

The Celanese Chemcel plant, near Bishop, Texas, prime source of many vital organic chemicals, is working around the clock. In spite of this peak effort, the increasing demands of government and heavy industry have already ear-marked plant production for months ahead.

Celanese has abundant resources of natural petroleum gas to draw upon in the production of formaldehyde, acetone, methanol, and other organic chemicals by oxidation. Plant facilities are being expanded; the latest developments in manufacturing processes are employed in production.

Behind this expansion program is a generation of experience in petroleum chemistry—a prospect of still greater output in the future.

• • •

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 506-C, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ACIDS • ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • PLASTICIZERS • SOLVENTS

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.23 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 3 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo., conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

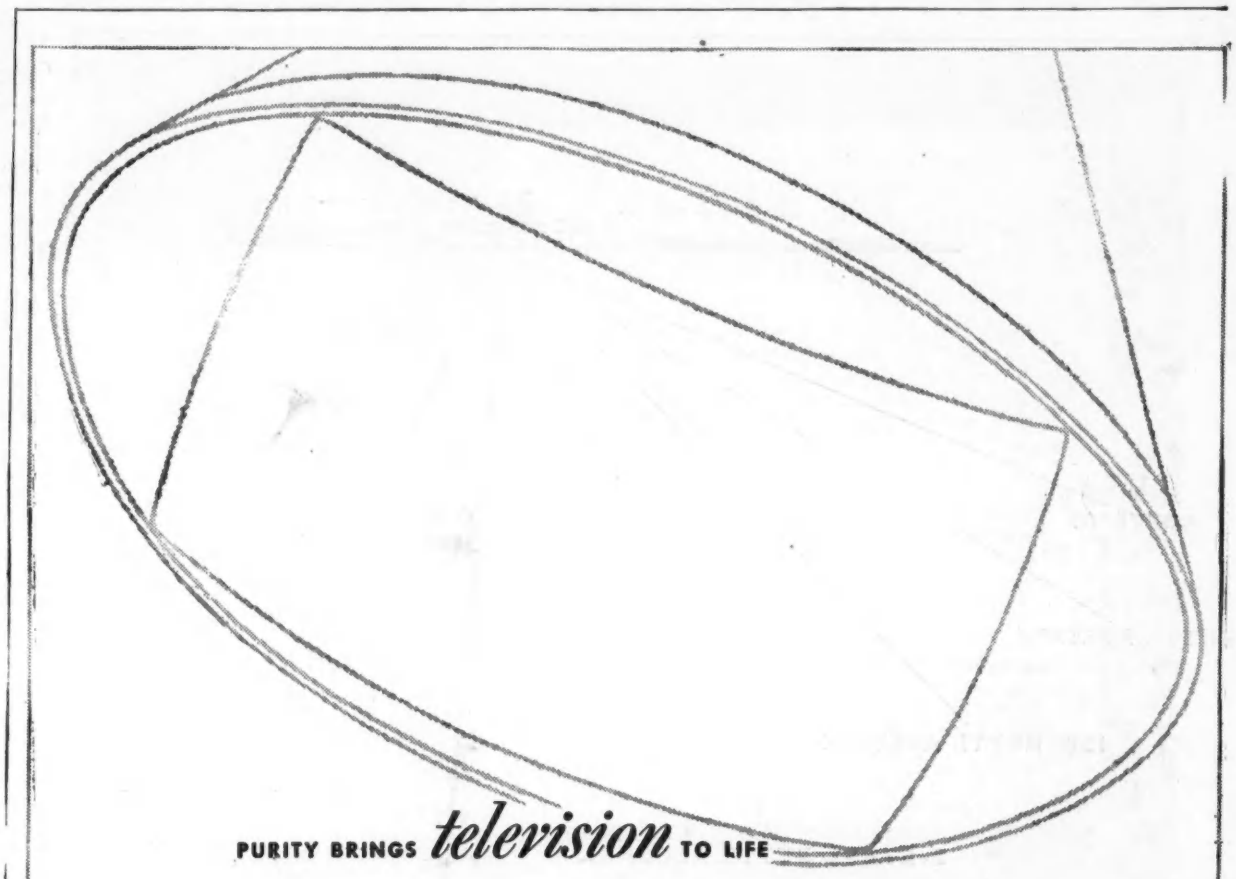
Echinacea root, bis lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.32
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. 1.00 - 1.05
tanners, bbls lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .40 - .45
select, bndls lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs. oz. .98 - 1.00
anydrous bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd. tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech. bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 140.00 —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. No prices.
Eserine bots oz. 45.00 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 33.50 -36.00
Ester acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia USP hospital, cns lb. .75 - .90
Industrial USP dms c.l., divd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .08¾- .09¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .07½- .10
tanks, divd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots. 100 lb. lots lb 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., divd lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, divd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Benzoate, dms lb. .70 - .75
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .41 - .43
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 - 6.00
cns, works lb. .68 - .87
dms. works lb. .60 —
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .65 - .70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.27
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .42¼- —
Methacrylate dms. c.l. and truckload, works lb. .50 —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate, tist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms. works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylaiphanapnthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine)
Ethylanilin dms. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, 5lb dms. 5,000 lbs., works lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms. c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether dms. c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Ethyleneglycol monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .33 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidine)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb 6.80 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls lb. .16 - .18
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.42 - 4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs lb. .12½- .14
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07¼- .07½
Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .18 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam Canada, cns gal. 30.00 -32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.55 - 3.25
Fishberries, dry lb 20 .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 140.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 130.00 -132.50
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 -50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 -48.00
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 -40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 -43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —



PURITY BRINGS *television* TO LIFE

What makes television work? Many things, of course.

But one of the vital elements in television's magic is a thin coating of phosphor on the face of the picture tube. Turn the switch, and this ultra-pure coating virtually comes to life, particle by particle.

Phosphors must be made from the purest of pure chemicals—their impurities reduced to fractional parts per million. With such requirements, it is natural that the television industry looks to Mallinckrodt as a prime source of extreme purity chemicals for phosphor production. Mallinckrodt also cooperates with the television industry in supplying unusual chemicals for continuing exploratory research.

Precise chemical processing is our business.

For 84 years we have supplied pharmaceutical manufacturers with fine chemicals of dependable uniformity and purity. We are dedicated to providing this important industry with the best that skill, progressive research and modern resources can produce.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS • St. Louis • New York

Mallinckrodt®

PHENOBARBITAL U. S. P. • BISMUTH SALTS • IODIDES • MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE U. S. P. • CALCIUM GLUCONATE U. S. P. • VITAMINS • MERCURIALS • THEOPHYLLINE U. S. P.

• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Formaldehyde—Gum, Copal, Congo

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works..lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works..lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works..lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls..lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth dom. powd. bgs. c.l. Fla., Ga., mines..ton.38.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l..ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l. works..lb. .14 —
tanks, works..lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd..lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd..lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .45 - —

G

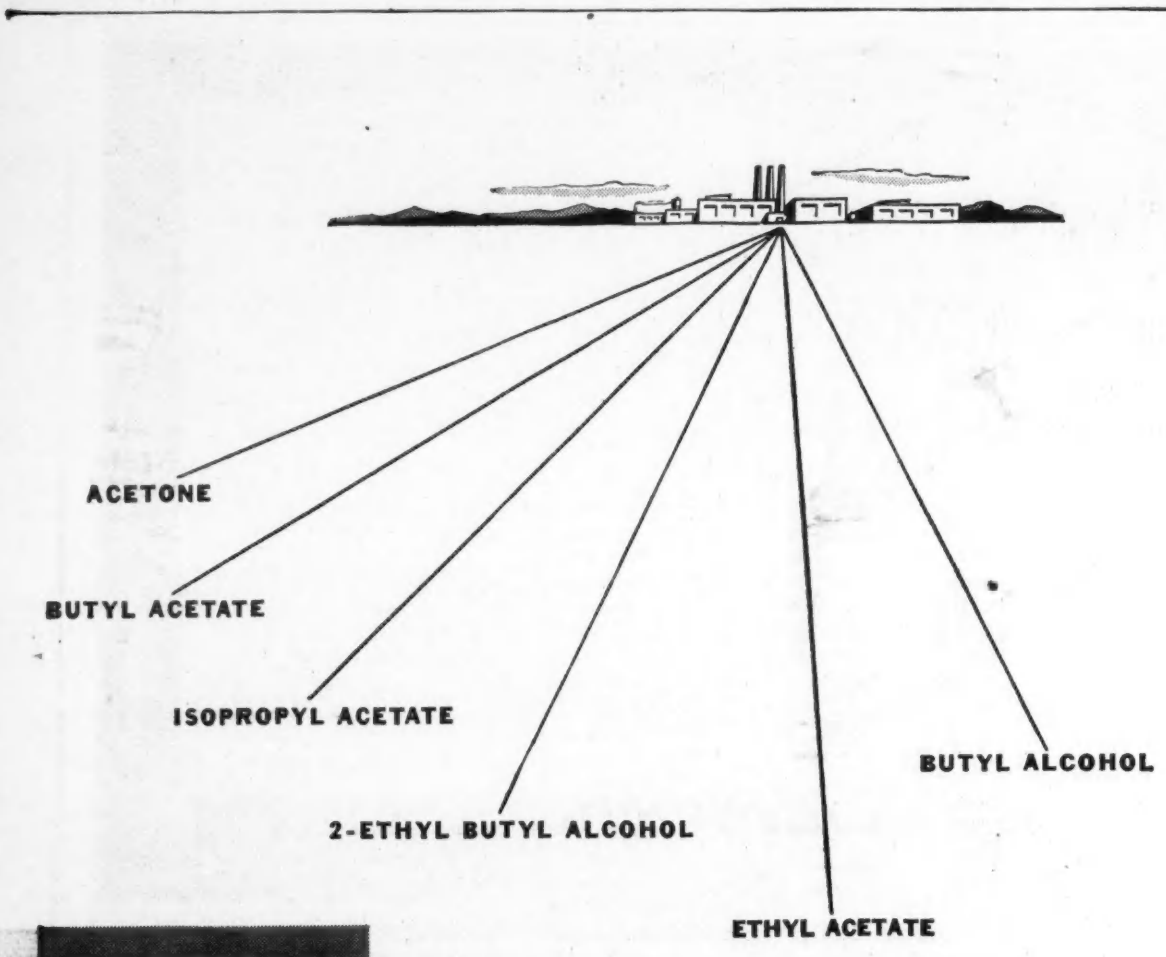
Gall salt, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls..lb. .25 - .30
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock..lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls..ton. No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks..gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks..gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks..gal. .10375- .1075
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks..gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs..lb. 1.15 - —
Geisemium root, bls..lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls..lb. .15 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs..lb. .19 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .20 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms..lb. 3.65 - 4.15
prime, cns., dms..lb. 2.20 - 3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns..lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 8.00 - 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots..lb.10.50 -14.00
root, African, bls..lb. .42 - .43
Cochin, unbleached, bgs..lb. .55 - .56
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs..lb. .64 Nom.
No. 3, bgs., afloat..lb. .59 - .60
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs..lb. .53 - .54
Rhattoon, bgs., afloat..lb. .55 - .56
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat..lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root cs..lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .32 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - .30
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .39 - .45

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .46 - .54
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .40 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd, c.l., dlvd..lb. .54¼- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd..lb. .54¼- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .53½- .57½
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots..oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures..lb. .13 - .13¼
Goldenseal root, bls..lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs..lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots..oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots..oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs..lb. .52 - .53
Graphite, imported, amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse, lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1 90-95%, ngs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs, whse..lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
White, choice, loose..lb. .17½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose..lb. .16¼- —
Green, brilliant thioflavin, toner, molybdated, kgs., works..lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, kgs., works..lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15 - .17
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .15¼- .17
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .28½- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld..lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld..lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, bbls. works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, kgs..lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.40 - —
Pigment B, kegs..lb. 1.35 - —
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs..lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs..lb 2.60 —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls..lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs..lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs..lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls..lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins..lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms..lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs..lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs..lb .90 .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs..lb. .15 - .16
powdered, USP, bbls..lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A.).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs. 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs..lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs..lb. .20 .22
No. 3, bgs..lb. .17½ .19¼



EASTMAN

solvents

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY (Division of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SALES REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S. W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave. So.

Gum, copal, Manila, loba B, bgs. lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs. lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs. lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs. lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs. lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs. lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs. lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .19½- —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .19½- —
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 1, bgs. lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs. lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls. lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls. lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.35 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .29 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talna, bgs. lb. 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.90 - 5.00
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .08 - —

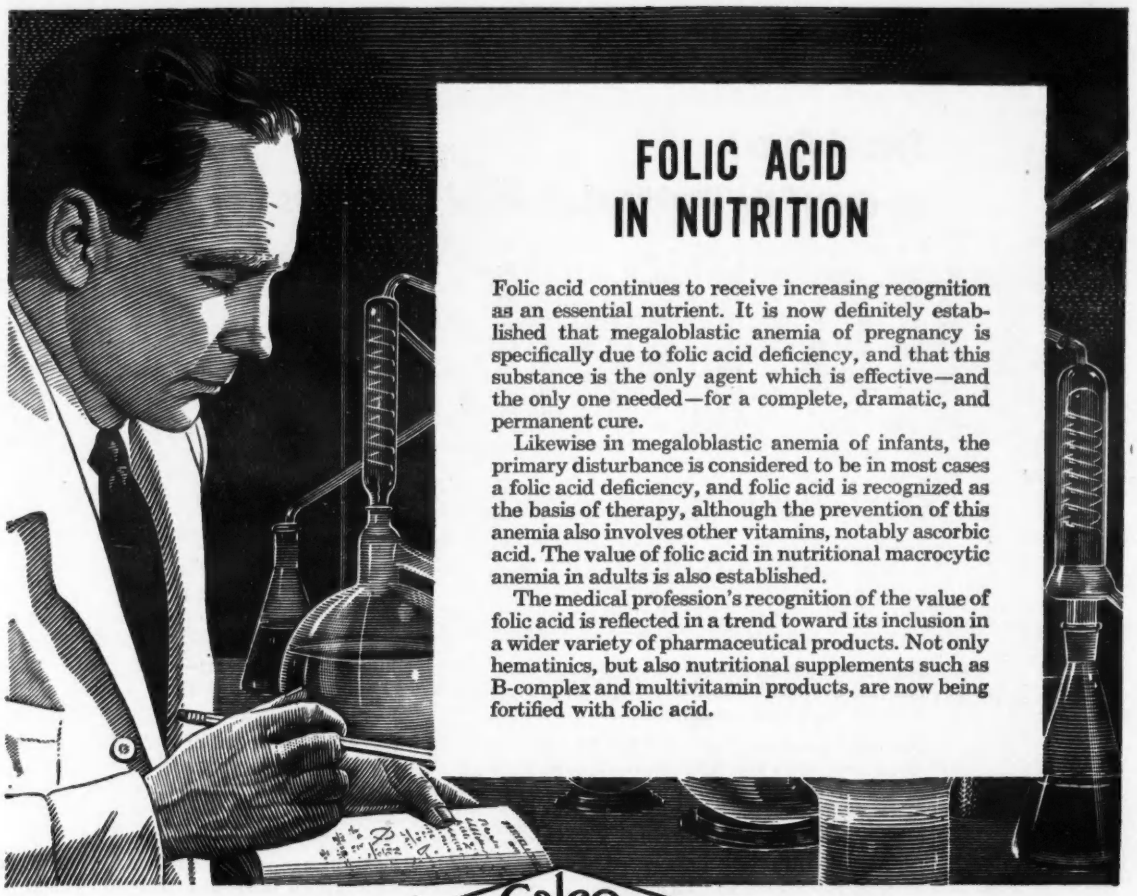
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton. 22.65 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 28.35 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 30.65 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton. 21.45 • —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton. 10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 18.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt equald ton 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald ton 12.50 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N.Y., works. ton. 22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton. 21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 • —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .38
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 • —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane (industrial group 3, tanks. gal. .1405- .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 • —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb. 17.00 • —
works lb. 16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 18.00 —
works lb. 18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo. 375.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5lb dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo. 100.00 -120 00
1-5 kilos, works kilo. 110 00 -130 00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots oz. 20.00 -22 00
Methylbromide, NF, bots. oz. 13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 • —
Hops, NF bls lb 40 - 45
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz. 31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 • .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .26½
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 • —
tech. dms. frt. equald lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 9.10 -10.50
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine bots. oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .55 • .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars. lb 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF dms lb 6.50 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans. lb. 6.80 -14.90
beta, cans. lb. 9.35 -11.50
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.00 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 6.40 - 7.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb 09 • —
l.c.l., works lb 09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys. lb 16 • —
djns. lb 17 • —
Cacodylate, NF bots. lb 13 50 -14 50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7 50 • —
cryst., tech. c.l. bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.25 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be (00% basis tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 • —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms Lb. .83 .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd Lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 • —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 3.73
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .88
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .91



FOLIC ACID IN NUTRITION

Folic acid continues to receive increasing recognition as an essential nutrient. It is now definitely established that megaloblastic anemia of pregnancy is specifically due to folic acid deficiency, and that this substance is the only agent which is effective—and the only one needed—for a complete, dramatic, and permanent cure.

Likewise in megaloblastic anemia of infants, the primary disturbance is considered to be in most cases a folic acid deficiency, and folic acid is recognized as the basis of therapy, although the prevention of this anemia also involves other vitamins, notably ascorbic acid. The value of folic acid in nutritional macrocytic anemia in adults is also established.

The medical profession's recognition of the value of folic acid is reflected in a trend toward its inclusion in a wider variety of pharmaceutical products. Not only hematinics, but also nutritional supplements such as B-complex and multivitamin products, are now being fortified with folic acid.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
TB-1
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
1705 Locust Street, St. Louis 3, Missouri

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
2472 East 8th Street, Los Angeles 21, California

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
228 North La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. • Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Iron Reduced—Lithium Salicylate

Iron, reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP cryst, bbls, dms lb .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, ess lb .80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb 25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25½ .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb .77 .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb .72 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb .60 —
Propionate, cns lb No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb 50 53
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Isopentane, ims, works lb 45 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).

Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - =
l.c.l., works lb. 40 - =

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .43 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .85

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb 25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp. low iron content, 70-mesh whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1975- —
Larkspur seed bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .08 .08½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .11
Turkish, bls lb. .11¾- .12
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .25
select, bls lb .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb 3.30 - —

Lead, linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms. lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .33½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- .21½
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .21
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., t.c.l. ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .53 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.15 - —
Longview, Ark ton.10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs, Adams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.11.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton 7.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton.11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.15.00 - —
York, Pa ton.14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime ammonia-nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone)
Limestone, grd, bgs, works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.85 - 7.10
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.80 - 7.05
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb 2.70 - —
dms., works lb 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk midwest mills ton.64.00 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.63.00 - —
Litharge, comm'l, powd, ims, c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- .19½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.67 —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls, kgs lb 1.05 1.15
Chloride, cryst, dms lb .93 —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb 14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 1.70

Special Report
on One of the World's Most Useful Insecticides

ORTHO Lindane*

*Approved name for the "pure Gamma isomer" of Benzene Hexachloride, a most versatile insecticide.

Effective Multi-Purpose Uses of ORTHO Lindane:

For household pests—Kills insects three ways; by contact, vapor action and stomach poisoning. Effective control of flies, mosquitoes, lice, roaches, silverfish, bed bugs, ants, clothes moths, carpet beetles, spiders, etc. *ORTHO* Lindane in combination with DDT, Pentachlorophenol, other chlorophenols and petroleum oils gives effective termite control.

For farming and ranching—Controls flies and other insects in dairy barns—external animal parasites—mange mites, lice and ticks on sheep, cattle, hogs and horses—scab and sarcoptic mange.

For crop pest control—*ORTHO* Lindane is being widely used in control of many crop pests and with unprecedented success for the control of wireworms and other soil insects by seed treatment—also controls food and grain storage insect pests.

Check These ORTHO Lindane Advantages:

High Safety Factor—Approved by the USDA for lice and mange control on dairy cattle. Shows no contamination in milk when properly applied. Kills poultry insects by contact and does not taint eggs or meat when properly applied. Even used by dermatologists for human itch, lice and scabies. Not cumulative and practically odorless. Any taken in by a warm-blooded animal is eliminated.

Small Amounts Needed for Good Control—Only 1 to 2 lbs of *ORTHO* Lindane required, where up to 20 lbs. of DDT or Methoxychlor would be necessary.

The Story of ORTHO Lindane

This product was developed after years of *ORTHO* research. After its discovery, the makers of *ORTHO* products made hundreds of tests with "pure Gamma isomer" formulae. In July, 1949, the United States Department of Agriculture approved and named the 99% "pure Gamma isomer" Lindane. The name Lindane cannot be used for material not meeting all the properties specified for this chemical. Anyone who claims his product contains Lindane must see that it meets these very high purity standards. The name Lindane cannot be applied to low purity BHC. *ORTHO* Lindane in technical form (99%) is available from California Spray-Chemical Corporation. It is a white, granular, free-flowing material easily handled and readily subject to wettable powder, dust, and liquid formulations.

Specify ORTHO Lindane

Write for free informative booklet containing full information and technical data on the many uses of *ORTHO* Lindane. Address a card or letter to: California Spray-Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 129, Maryland Heights (St. Louis) Missouri.

ORTHO
SCIENTIFIC PEST CONTROL

ORTHO T.M. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION
RICHMOND, CALIF.

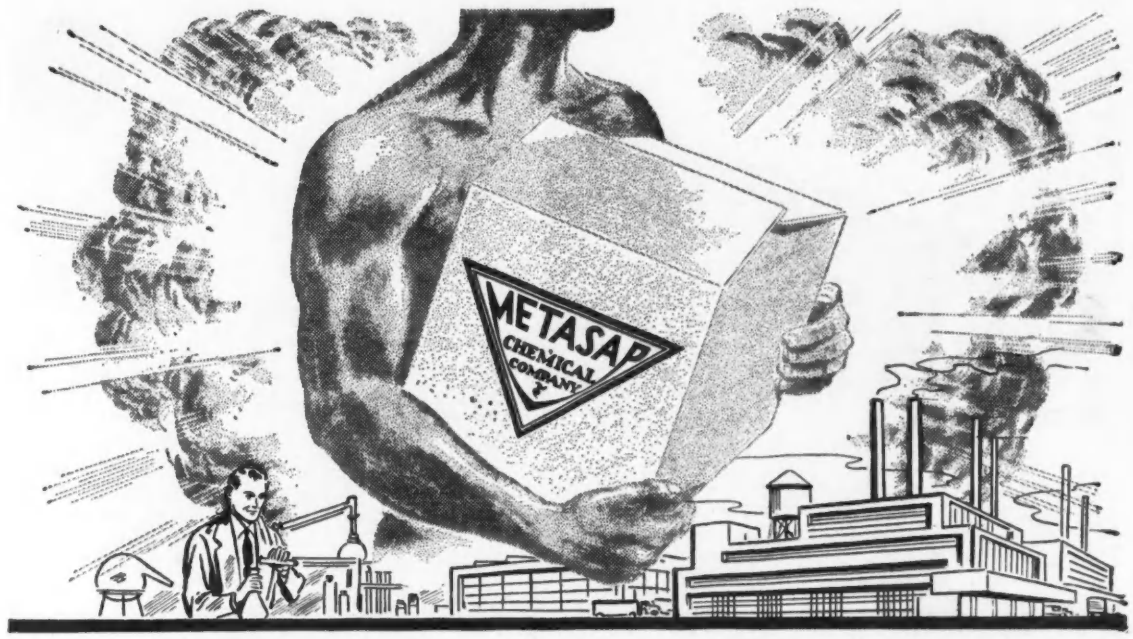
World Leader in Scientific Pest Control

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo bots kilo 145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
afloat lb. 1.25 - 1.30
West Indian, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.26
broken, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .13
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton. 36.30 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms. works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 78.00 —
smaller lots, works ton. 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton. 77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb. 05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. 58.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb .40 - .43
reagent 50-lb. dms., works lb .45 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Chilean, bls. lb. .39 - .40
French, bls. lb. .42 - .43
Peruvian, bls. lb. .36 - .38
February shipment, bls lb. .37 - —
Matico, leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .23 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .23½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .23½- —
Menadione, USP bots gram .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 13.40 -13.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloraniline, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
Methanol, synthetic, zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Methyl Abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra cns. lb 4.00 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .55 - .60
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13½- .14
single-unit, works lb. .11 - .11½
refrigerator mfrs cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. 49 —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb .08 —
tanks works lb .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.95 - 4.80
cbys., works lb. 3.25 - —



"Pass the Ammunition!"

. . . that's the "order of the day" as America once again rolls up its sleeves in the interests of national defense. Pass the "ammunition" of industry from mine and well, from laboratory and test bench, to mill and foundry and machine shop . . . to manufacturers and processors thruout the nation.

And Metasap takes particular pride in being able to help *all along the line*, for producers from coast to coast are relying on Metasap Stearates to achieve the products necessary to meet today's exacting standards. We cite some examples:

Paint Manufacturers are using Metasap Metallic Soaps to solve pigment suspension problems; produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

Lacquer and Varnish Makers are using Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain tougher, more marproof and waterproof finishes.

Lubricant Manufacturers are using Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps offer a wide range of quality bases—enabling producers to meet any grease specification with the best possible lubricant for the job.

Rubber Processors are using Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to prevent uncured and processed rubber stock from sticking, and to lubricate molds.

Plastics Molders are using Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to assure improved internal lubrication which results in: (a) superior preforms and finished products; (b) increased output; (c) longer mold life.

Metal Workers are using Metasap Calcium Stearate because this is an outstanding grinding aid, and a very suitable lubricant for wire drawing.

The PAPER, TEXTILE, COSMETIC and OTHER INDUSTRIES, and the CONSTRUCTION FIELD, are calling upon Metasap Stearates to perform many important services, all of which cannot possibly be enumerated here. But you can learn a great deal about Metasap Stearates and their applications from our free 32-page book: Metallic Soaps for Industry and Research. Send for your copy today.

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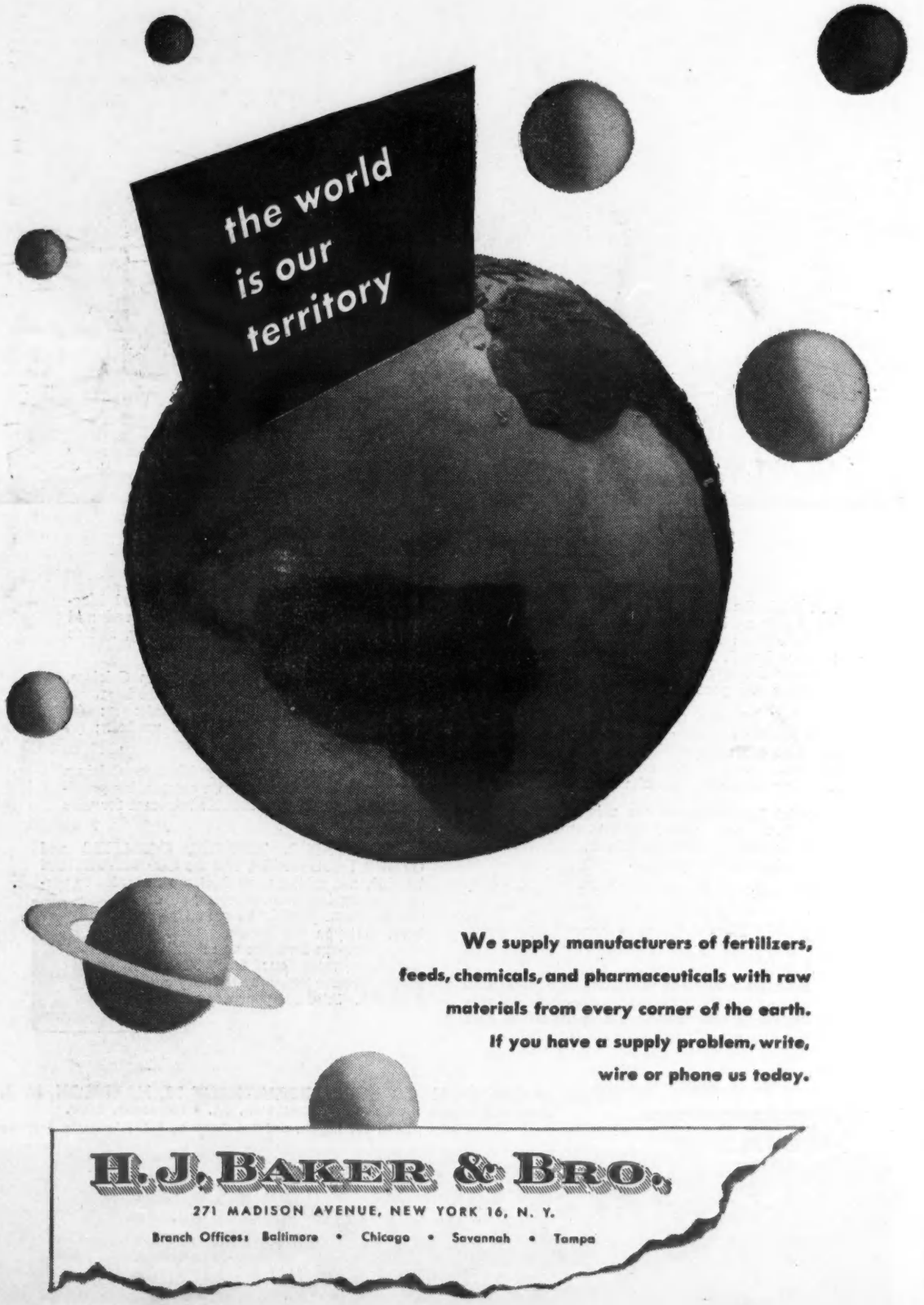
Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Methyl Lactate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Methyl lactate, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cans, 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 3.25 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 - 45.00
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue) dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12¾- .14¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - .15¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .36½- .37½
New Orleans, tanks gal. .34½- .35
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo powd., kgs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd. lb. .10½- .11¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaniphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb 49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. 65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 - 50.00
synthetic, Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .11¼- .11½
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .17½- .18
English, yellow, bgs lb. .18¼- .18½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .09 - .09½
oriental, bgs., source lb. .10 - .10½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .18 - .18½
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 53.00 - 54.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 75.00 - 77.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. 45.00 - 46.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls. c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .06½- .07
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04269- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04141- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04518- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .04086- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine M c.f. .04973- —
6. Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06528- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .05298- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .05298- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04835- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04363- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .04120- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., d.n. 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld. in cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45



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Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., divd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution tanks, work., N ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't..unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge bulk works unit ton 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., divd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., divd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., divd., E. of Rockies... lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs .....lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. .....lb. .32 - —
Istrian bgs .....lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs.....lb. .60 - .70
splits, bgs., afloat.....lb. .58½- .59
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .48 - .49
Nux vomica bis. .....lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs .....lb 13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
Octane, 100° 140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 —
l.c.l .....gal. .21 .60
tanks .....gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .39½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Octyl methacryiate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works, lb .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF bots .....lb 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.....lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots.....lb.150.00 -160.00
seed, bots .....lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Apricot kernels, USP, dms.....lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks.....lb. .24¼- .24½
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns .....lb. 3.75 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns.....lb. 4.60 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms .....lb. 4.80 - 5.50
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)
Bone, dms., works gal 65 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns .....lb. 2.65 - 2.90
tech., dms .....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, oms.....lb. .26 - .60
white, dms.....lb. .55 - .69
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 7.75
rectified, cns.....lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.05 - 5.25
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3925- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .4135- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .4235- —
tanks .....lb. .40.0- —
unbodied, dms, c.l.....lb. .4035- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .4085- —
tanks .....lb. .3910- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .4300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .3650- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3700- —
tanks .....lb. .3525- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .3550- —
No. 1, USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3675- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3725- —
tanks .....lb. .3550- —
refined and deodorized, dms., cl lb. .3825- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3875- —
tanks .....lb. .3700- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat) dms., tanks lb. .18 - .22
75% (60-62% fat) dms.....lb. .26 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Cedarwood, dms., cns.....lb. .80 - .90
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.17.00 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.250.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns. dms... lb. .55 .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots ...lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.90
Java, true, cns..... lb. 2.60 - 3.85
Java type, cns..... lb. 2.50 - 3.55
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.55
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .22¾- —
Pac. Coast .....lb. .21¾- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .29¼- —
deodorized, tax incl dms., l.c.l. lb. .32¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..... lb. .18 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns .....lb 2.50 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.23.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works ...lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd, E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd, E lb. No prices.
refined, tanks .....lb. .2840- —
Costus, bots .....oz.25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .23½- —
tanks, Texas .....lb. .23¼- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd, E lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd, E lb. No prices.
refined, salad, tanks ....lb. .2840- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns .....lb 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. .....lb 5.75 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 8.00
Cypress, bots. .....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D)
Dillseed, india, bots .....lb 6.25 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, oots, dms lb 4.50 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. .....lb 5.25 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50

Oil, fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 3,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms..1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms ..... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 7.25 8.00
Gautheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -33.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.50 -23.00
Grapefruit, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00

Nitrocellulose, Spirit-Soluble—Oil, Peach Kernel

Oil, grease, No. 1, dms .....lb. .25 - .25½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .27½- .28
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .28 - .28½
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots .....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech cns ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns..... lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns..... lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 8.50
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 7.50 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns .....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 5.35
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns...lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 6.50 - 7.00
West Indian, cns .....lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless bot .....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2380- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2420- .2460
tankcar .....lb. .2260- .2280
tankwagon .....lb. .2290- .2310
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Italian, cns .....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .2380- —
tanks .....lb. .22 - —
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, expressed, dms..lb. .26½ Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .41 - .46
20°, dms. .....lb. .40 - .44
30°, dms. .....lb. .39 - .40
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns .....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .80 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
tankcars .....lb. .32 - .32½
Oleo, extra, dms .....lb. .23 Nom.
Olibanum, bots .....lb 5.25 7.65
extra fine, bots .....lb 8.00 —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid ...gal. 3.50 - 3.60
foots, dms .....lb. .21 - .21½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns .....lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed USP Brazilian cns. dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns .....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.50
West Indian, cns .....lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots..lb.155.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish cns ..... lb 2.50 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .29 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. .....lb.23.00 -26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)

Flavor is the thing that makes your product stand out from others. And Exchange Oil of Orange *has* the flavor...that distinctive and preferred taste unique to oranges grown in the sunny, sheltered valleys of California.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Peanut—Paradichlorobenzene

Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast, lb. .25 - —
refined, tanks lb. .29½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, ens lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 7.25 - 8.20
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.66 - 8.65
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, ens lb. 3.50 - 5.10
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.95 - 6.00
leaf, ens. lb. 2.25 - 2.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .92 - —
steam-dist. dms. ex whse., nonret dms., incl l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .27½- .28
Red, saponified, dms lb. .27 - .28¼
tanks lb. .25½- —
double dist., dms lb. .30¼- .31½
tanks lb. .28¾- —
single dist., dms lb. .27¼- .29
tanks lb. .26¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 40.00 - 45.00
Rosemary Spanish tech. cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Rue, bots lb 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots lb. 16.50 - 23.50
Dalmatian, cns lb. 13.00 - 15.75
Spanish, cns lb. 1.00 - 2.15
Oil, sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .3480- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .2380- —
tanks lb. .2200- —
Sassafras, artificial, ens., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, ens., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, ens. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, ens. lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .36 - .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .33 - —
tanks, works gal. .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, ens lb. 31.00 - 38.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .20½- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2440- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .2550
tanks lb. .2340- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2340- —
l.c.l. lb. .24 - .2450
tanks lb. .2240- —
edible, tanks lb. .2390- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 5.45 - 6.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1920- .20
tankcars lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars lb. .1750- —
Spruce, ens., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 5.00
Southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Oil, tall, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .24¼- .24¾
Tansy, dms lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South gal. .87 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.85
white, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.10
technical, white, cns lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .40¼ Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .42¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .42¾- —
tanks lb. .40¼- .40½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .58
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 26.00 - 32.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 22.00 - 26.00
Java, cns lb. 22.00 - 35.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 - 13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
Oil, white mineral, NF, 145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.25 - 18.00
Southern, cns lb. 4.25 - 19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 8.00 - 8.60
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 15.00 - 18.00
extra, bots. lb. 18.50 - 26.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms lb. .30¼- .31¼
tankcars lb. .28¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls lb. .21 Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
powd. USP cns. lb. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium (lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. & S. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Penn. and N. C. & E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, ds lb. .40 - .45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .15 - .18½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls lb. .15 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. 51 - 53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

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Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots, works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .29½- Nom.
Portuguese, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs lb. .39 - .42
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20

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- LEMON
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Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0695-	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0695 -	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0705-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0720-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0755-	—
Paraffin prices in bags, and ctns., c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	lb.	.16½-	—
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14½-	—
10,000 lbs to c.l. same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.16½-	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N.Y. delivery	lb.	.14½-	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
10,000 lbs to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½-	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis,	lb.	.14½-	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb.	.19 -	—
10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.19¾-	—
1,000 to 9,999 lbs.	lb.	.20½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23 -	.36
Paraldenyde tech., 96% 55 gals., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½-	—
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.45½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.48½-	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works.	lb.	.21 -	.22
Paranitrophenol kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.46 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.36 -	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.90 -	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37½-	—
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.30	2.80
technical, refined dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.72 -	—
tech., dms. works	lb.	1.50	2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	70 -	—
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.61 -	—
flake, same basis	lb.	.64 -	.66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.35 -	.40
ground, bxs	lb.	.40 -	.46
powder, bxs	lb.	.43 -	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.35 -	.36
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39 -	.67
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.50 -	.55
Peanut meal 45% sacked, mills	ton.	73.00	74.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.09
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.35 -	—
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102 -	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½-	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28 -	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52 -	—
2,000,000 units	vl	1.00 -	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04 -	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.02½-	—
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½-	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾-	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16 -	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½-	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57 -	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03 -	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½-	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23 -	.28
truckload 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12 -	.13¼
Pepper, black, spot, bags	lb.	1.74 -	—
February shipment, bgs	lb.	1.62 -	—
March shipment, bgs	lb.	1.60 -	—
April shipment, bgs	lb.	1.59 -	—
May shipment, bgs	lb.	1.58 -	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.33
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.33 -	.34
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.33 -	.34
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.43 -	.44
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.29
Mexican sports, bgs	lb.	.35 -	.36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment	lb.	.35 -	.36
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.31
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.46
Sudanese, small, bgs	lb.	.42 -	.43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.21 -	.28
White, bgs	lb.	3.00 -	3.05
shipment, bgs	lb.	2.95 -	—
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60 -	.65
imported bls	lb.	.80 -	.90
Pepsin, NF bulk, containers	lb.	3.90 -	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload works	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
Peru, balsam, dms.	lb.	1.90 -	2.05
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
cream, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½-	—

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.26	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.50	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.18	—
Boston, Mass	bbl.	2.20	—
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	2.13	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.12	—

Petroleum fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, eastern, tanks, N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.15	2.20
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	2.18	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.18	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	2.23	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.175	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.13	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075 -	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085 -	—
No. 3	gal.	.08125-	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091 -	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09 -	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09 -	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375-	.08750
range	gal.	.09125-	.09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1,	gal.	.105 -	—
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	1.67	2.07
250 F. b.r. tanks ex tax			
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18 -	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12625
Mineral Spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157 -	.197
East coast tanks N. J. N. Y.,	gal.	.16 -	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—

Paraffin—Petroleum, Naphtha, High-Flash

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½-	—
Boston	gal.	.18 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½-	—
Newark	gal.	.17 -	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.18½-	—
Rochester	gal.	.20 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21 -	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.19½-	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.16 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½-	—
New York	gal.	.17 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16 -	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13 -	.145
200-205 b.r., 37-39° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29 -	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32 -	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	.30¼
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24 -	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30 -	.30¼

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Petroleum Naphtha, VM&P—Potassium Carbonate

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .150 - —
San Francisco gal. .133 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .153 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —

Petroleum sulphonate, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .52 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —

Phenylacetaldahyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100% bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Phenylethyhyphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots, works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works, lb. 15.00 -15.75
commercial, fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried underground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 7.00 - —

Phosphate rock, Florida, finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works, lb. .28 - .29
dms, export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .21½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .20
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0511- —
whse., N. Y. C. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald, c.l. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.72 - 2.60
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms. lb. .1054- —
5 to 19 dms. lb. .1029- —
20 or more dms. lb. .0909- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms. lb. .1148- —
5 to 19 dms. lb. .1123- —
20 or more dms. lb. .1003- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 -37.00
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 -41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 - .10
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .52 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas)
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .06 - .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .90 - .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
Czech, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26½- .27
Polish, bgs. lb. .24 - .24½
Turkish, bgs, afloat lb. .22 - .22½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms. lb. .03 - —
Acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - —
powd., dms. lb. .23 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton. 214.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton. 277.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse. ton. 282.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. 16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .23

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Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
export, dms. 1 to 10 tons, ex works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms..lb. .31 - .35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms..lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms..lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs..lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms..lb. .40½ - 41½
Cyanide, dms., works..lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms..lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars..lb. .36 - .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms..lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal..unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.25.50 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms..lb. 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works..lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - .25
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks., lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs..lb. .60 .63
yellow, dms., ton lots..lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities..lb. .23 - —
kegs..lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l., 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
t.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .07 - .08
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .976 - 1.032
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms..lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms..lb. 18½- —
powder, dms..lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.08
tech., works..lb. 45 50
Titanate, cbns., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works..lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works..lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .49 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs..lb. .72 - .85
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works..lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots..lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Acetate, bots..lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Prickly ash bark, bls..lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs..lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots..gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade (dms., group 3..gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., works, lb. .29½- —
tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works..lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms, lb. 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., lb. .08½- .09½
t.c.l., lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, lb. .07 .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19½- .20½
t.c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E..lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .20¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis..lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .19¼- .21¼
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis..lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more..kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots..kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..lb. .24 - .25
blonde, bgs..lb. .22 - .23
husks, bgs..lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls..lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots, lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots, lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots..lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..lb. .18 .20
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum, oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb.15.50 -16.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works, gal.14.00 - —

Pyrethrum, liquid, 30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works..gal.16.30 - —
flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .71½- —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald..gal. 2.67 - —
t.c.l., same basis..gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .89½- 1.04½
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots..gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports..long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.10.00 -10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots..lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works..lb. .12 - —

Pyroxylin, scrap, white, china, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .25 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .15 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works..lb. .15 - —

Q

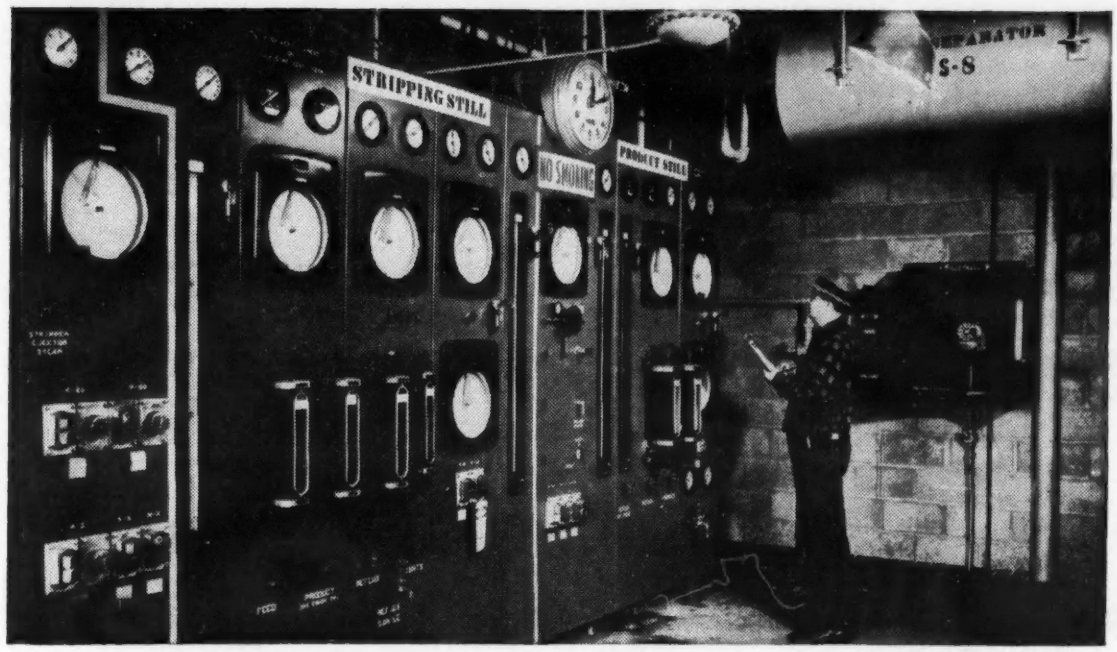
Quassia chips, bls..lb. .08 .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾ .15
liquid, 65% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis..lb. .07½- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .09¼- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs..lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l..lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., t.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, flask.212.00 -220.00
Quince seed, bgs..lb. .90 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns..oz. 1.90 —
powd., precip., cns..oz. 1.85 —
Sulphate, USP, cns..oz. No prices.

Potassium Chlorate—Red, Cadmium, Medium Shade

Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns..oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns., oz. .93 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns..oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald., lb. .54½- .64¼
t.c.l., same basis..lb. .55 - .65
tanks, same basis..lb. .50 - .60

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld..lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls..lb 1.60 1.70
Red, BON, anylid, deep shades, bbls., lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls., lb. 2.70 - —
maroons, resinated, bbls..lb. 1.50 - —
pure, bbls..lb. 1.75 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - —



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NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
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Red, cadmium, CP, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.30 • —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 • —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 • 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 • —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 • 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 • —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 • —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Indian, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 • —
Lake C_x toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 • —
Red, lithol rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 • —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Maroon, toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 • 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 • —
regular, bbls. works lb 1.10 • —
Iron oxide bgs. l.c.l. works lb .04 • —
MNPI toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 • —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 • —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf pgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 • —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 • 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner; tungstated, works, kegs lb. 5.85 • —
Rhodamine, molybdated, kegs lb. 4.90 • —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock, lb. .05-¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 • —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, kgs., works lb. 1.45 • 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.35 • 1.45
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 • —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 • —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 • —
Quicksilver, etns lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 • —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 4.37 • 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls lb. .50 • —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 5.25 • —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .83 • —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .85 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 • —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 • —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 • 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 • .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns lb. 45.00 • 55.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. 1.00 • 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 • 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 • .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 • .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 • —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 • —
Rice bran concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 • —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 • .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .40 • .45
Rosemary flowers, bas lb. 1.55 • 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 • .12¼
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 • .07¼
Spanish, bls lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 • —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 • —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.90 • —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 • —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.60 • —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 • —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 • —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 36.00 • —
l.c.l., mines ton. 43.00 • —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 • .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 • —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 • —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 • —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .48 • .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 • 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 • 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .65 • .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. 1.10 • 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 25.00 -26.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.10 • 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .17 • .17¼
Cyprus, bls lb. .10 • .11
Dalmatian, bls lb. 1.03 • —
afloat, bls lb. 1.01 • —
English, bls lb. .80 • .81
Greek, fancy, bls lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls lb. .12 Nom.
Syrian, bls lb. .16 • .16½
Sago flour, bgs lb. .07¼ • .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, etns lb. 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 • —
fib. dms. lb. 1.07 • 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 • —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 • —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 17.00 • —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 14.15 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.50 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 • .66
powd., dms lb. .75 • .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 • 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 -300.00
Saponin No. 1 cns lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .35 • .50
Honduras, bls lb. .40 • .45
Mexican, bls. lb. .30 • .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 • .40
select, bls. lb. .55 • .60
Savory, French, bls lb. .11 • .12
Spanish, bls lb. .09 • .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. lb. .30 • .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 • 2.20
powd., cns. lb. 2.05 • 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .11 • .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 • —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 • .33
Selenium, powd. dms., divd lb. 3.25 • —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.80 • 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 • .20
sifting, bgs. lb. .18 • .20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .24 • .25
No. 2, bls lb. .20 • .21
No. 3, bls lb. .18 • .20
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 • .24
Pods, bls. lb. .30 • .35
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs. lb. .22 • .22½
natural, bgs lb. .18 • .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .29 • .30
natural, bgs lb. .20 • .22
Turkish, bgs lb. .17 • .17½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 • —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .59 • —
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 • —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 • —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 • —
No. 2, bgs lb. .60 • —
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .58 • —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .56 • —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph. dry-grd. 325 mesh bgs., c.l., ill., works ton. 25.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 • —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .9016- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79⅛- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot oz. .56⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 • —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 • —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. lb. .50 .55
Western, bls lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb .35 .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, etns lb. .11½- —
Blue, etns lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .90 1.00
Soapbark, bls. lb. .27 • .31
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .32 • .35
powd., bbls. lb. .35 • .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 • 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 • 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 • 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 • 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 • —

Give your product a lift with Wyandotte Bicarb!

Wyandotte Bicarbonate of Soda can give a lift to many products in many industries . . . food . . . rubber . . . chemical . . . pharmaceutical.

Wyandotte Bicarbonate puts the "rise" in self-rising flours and baking powders, and the "bubble" in mineral waters and soft drinks.

Wyandotte Bicarbonate inflates rubber into sponges. It neutralizes acids, increases solubility, saponifies acetin, fats and greases. It controls pH, emits carbon dioxide, is used in preservatives and disinfectants.

We've been making Wyandotte Bicarbonate of Soda for 50 years and we know things about it that might help you. Why not write?

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points...100 lbs. 4.93 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points...100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms..... lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran, gil. dms., works lb. .16 - —
Aiginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
NF white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots..... lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20.000 lbs. or more, bgs..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls.. dms.. 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd. bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10¾- .11½
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works . 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Boras).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs. works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms..lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash) crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms ..... lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms.....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .16 - .17¼
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11¼
85%, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots .....lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.63 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms..lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs, c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea, bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .15½- .16¼
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms. works .....lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.... lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots .....lb. 5.80 - 7.80
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd, bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium pnosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs. works. lo. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb .31 - —

Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan., Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex
bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ..... ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works .....ton.55.00 - —

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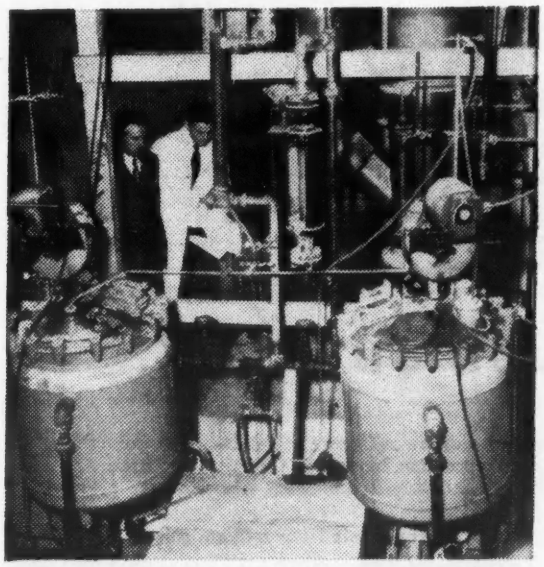
offers

3 Dependable Technical Services

1—FIELD SERVICE. SOLVAY "Industry-Wise" TECHNICAL SERVICE is a specialized service, exclusive with SOLVAY. It consists of men who are authorities on the uses and applications of alkalies to individual industries. The work of these technicians is not confined to trouble shooting alone. Even if your operations are functioning smoothly, SOLVAY TECHNICAL SERVICE may help you by suggesting new procedures . . . reducing costs.

2—TECHNICAL LITERATURE. SOLVAY's series of technical bulletins are a highly reliable source of information. Because of the authentic data and careful compilation of these bulletins, operating plants and research laboratories—in industry and in educational institutions—have come to depend on SOLVAY Technical Bulletins. Any one or all of these bulletins are available to you on request.

Bulletin No. 3—Road Surface Stabilization
No. 4—Calcium Chloride in Refrigeration
No. 5—Soda Ash
No. 6—Caustic Soda
No. 7—Liquid Chlorine
No. 8—Alkalies and Chlorine in the Treatment of Municipal and Industrial Water
No. 9—The Analysis of Alkalies
No. 10—The Analysis of Calcium Chloride and Limestone
No. 11—Water Analysis
No. 12—The Analysis of Liquid Chlorine and Bleach
No. 14—Chlorine Bleach Solutions



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70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Silicofluoride—Sulphur Monochloride

Sodium silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld, E lb. .967 - 1.017
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate NF VII dried gran., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst, bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls lb .17 - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.25 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate),
Sulphoricinoleate bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sodium sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech dms works lb. .20 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite). lb. .30 - —
Titanate, ctns c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms lb. .46 - 55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 2.25 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, phis., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib dms, c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works, o. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms, ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.73.00 -74.00
50%, same basis ton.89.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns. oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls, bxs lb. .16 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, ngs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.74 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .80 - .81
Stearin, olein (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .0⁷⁄₁₆- .08
Storax USP cs lb. 1.90 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .22 - .24
seed bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.736 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns. dms. lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 98% dms lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls, works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls, works lb 42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms, works lb 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin NF, bots oz.38.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine NF powd., cns, 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate USP powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms, c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots oz. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa acetate, benat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99% not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb.12.25 -12.75
powder lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanitrobenzoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd. nots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -24.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot. lb. .21 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —

HANNAH JONES IS ROUGH ON *Soda Ash*

Hannah probably doesn't know it, but the glasses she handles every day contain one of the most widely used of all industrial chemicals. The largest single consumer of soda ash is the glass industry, where it is an essential raw material in regular glass formulas.

But the demand for this basic chemical is great in other fields, too. The chemical industry itself uses an enormous tonnage of soda ash in the manufacture of other chemicals. Other industrial consumers include soap, cleansing powders, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel, aluminum and non-ferrous metals.

With new and expanding uses supplemented by needs for defense, the problem of producing adequate supplies for all is acute. To help meet this increased demand Mathieson is expanding its basic alkali production. Inquiries are always welcomed from consumers who desire assistance in solving a future soda ash supply problem. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

Mathieson Basic Heavy Chemicals

Sulphuric Acid • *Processed Sulphur* • Soda Ash
Caustic Soda • *Bicarbonate of Soda* • *Ammonia*
Ammonium Sulphate • *Nitrate of Soda* • *Chlorine* • *Calcium Hypochlorite* • *Sodium Chlorite*

Mathieson CHEMICALS

SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock.... short ton.115.00 - —
ground, same basis.....ton.110.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto..unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J....unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.13 - 1.15
imported, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20

T

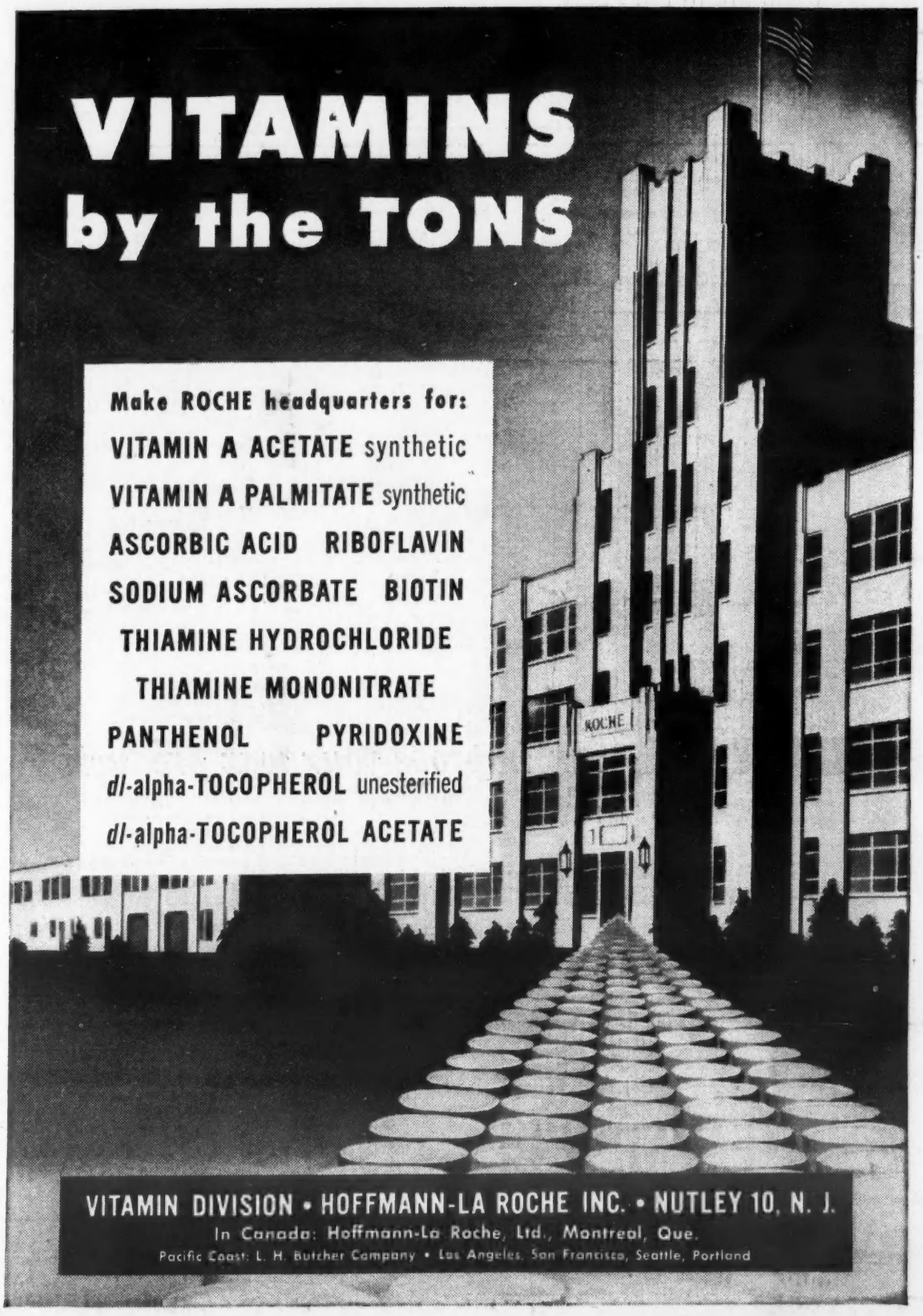
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Talc., dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17 50 -
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26 50 -28.00
98.5-99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
Imp., Canada, grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35 00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .20 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½ - —
special, loose, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .10 - —
50%, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W. I. bbls.....lb. .10 - .15
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago.....unit-ton. 9 50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs....lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .07½ - .08
low grades, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. .05½ - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½ - —
50-53% dms. c.l. same basis. gal. .72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½ - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .73 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - —
dms.....lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l. bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
prime, dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Terpinglycol ether, dms. c.l., works. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .71
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, Tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works.....lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .57 - —
tanks.....lb. .55 - —
Tetraputassium phospnate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd.....lb. 12.50 -15.00
sulphate 99% bots. dlvd.....lb 10 50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms....lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline anhyd., USP 100 lb. dms. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo 160 00 - —
Mononitrate, bots. 100 grams kilo.160 00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. 42 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 9.50 - 9.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 4.50 - —
Threonine, dextro, laevo, bots., 100 grams. 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Spanish, bls.....lb. 08½ .09
Thymol, kgs.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. 1.11½ - —
Metal.....lb. 1.32½ - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. 1.33 - —
Sulphate, stannous, bbls.....lb. 1.42 - 1.44½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .995 - 1.005
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾ - .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½ - .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls ¼c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse ¼c higher
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .45½ - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —

Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾ - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md...gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, cms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls. ..lb .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks... lb 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. 1.00 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works...lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works...lb. .29 - —

Triacetin, dms., dlvd.....lb. .51½ - .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms.....lb. .41½ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers.....lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted.. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phospnate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½ - —

Sumac Leaf—Tripoli

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms.....lb. .38½ - —
Phosphate, dms. works, c.l....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .48 - —
tanks.....lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0175 - —
double-grd. bgs. c.l. works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .015 - —


VITAMINS
by the TONS
Make ROCHE headquarters for:
VITAMIN A ACETATE synthetic
VITAMIN A PALMITATE synthetic
ASCORBIC ACID RIBOFLAVIN
SODIUM ASCORBATE BIOTIN
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
THIAMINE MONONITRATE
PANTHENOL PYRIDOXINE
dl-alpha-TOCOPHEROL unesterified
dl-alpha-TOCOPHEROL ACETATE
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In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Pacific Coast: L. H. Butcher Company • Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland

Tripropyleneglycol—Wollastonite

Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate (tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .34 - .35
Haitian, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse, N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .65½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 114.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va. ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .06 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .43 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 90.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - 70.00
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs., cns., works lb. 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tahiti, cs. lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichlorethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units .1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm.; bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Merten-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 500,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials, 25 100 and 500 milligram lots milligram. .45 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Waheo root bark, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .81 - .82
slab, bgs lb. .80 - .81
crude, African, bgs. lb. .70 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .75 Nom.
Central American, bgs. lb. .72 Nom.
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs lb. .73 - .74
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .70 - .73
refined, bgs. lb. .75 - .77

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.28 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.32 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.30 - 1.33
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.34 - 1.35
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.38 - 1.40
No. 2 lb. 1.36 - 1.38

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .17 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb. .20 —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs same basis lb .34½
Montan, dom., black raw, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .15½ - .16
German, light, bgs. lb. .15½ - .16
refined, bgs lb. .55 - —
Ouricury, ref., bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .32 - .35
cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .36
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 6.00 - 10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 - 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 - 30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 - 35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 - 31.00
l.c.l. whse ton. 25.00 - 40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 - 20.00
l.c.l. ton 25.00 - 35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls lb .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton. 14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton. 22.00 - —

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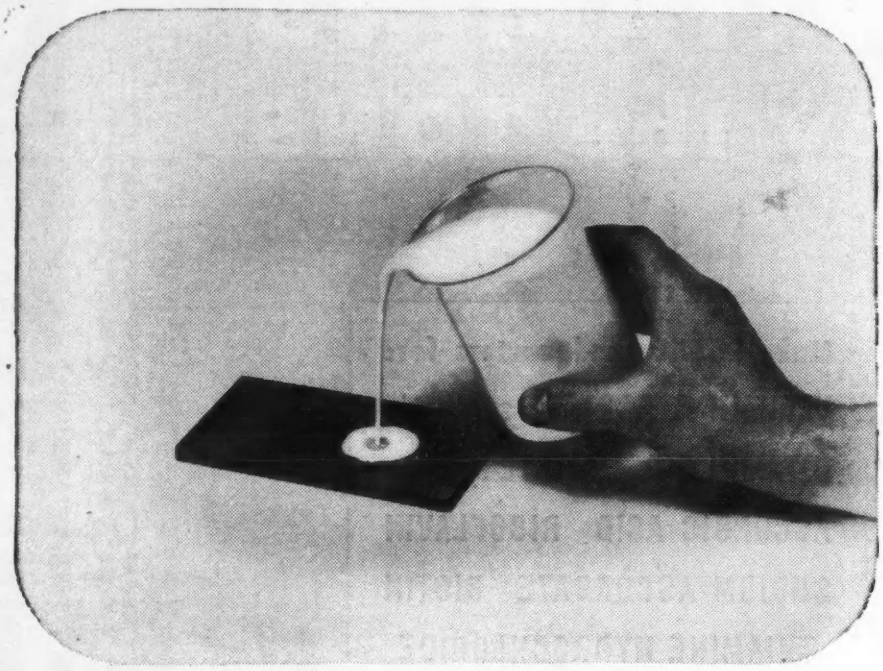

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- **ANTI-SLIP CHARACTERISTICS**
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Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East..ton 32.00 • —
t.c.l., same basis.....ton 40.00 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis.ton 37.00 • —
t.c.l., same basis...ton 45.00 • —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 • .16
Levant, bgs .....lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb .35 • .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls..... lb. .28 • .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works, frt equald .....lb. .193 • —
t.c.l. same basis .....lb. .196 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18 • —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald. .....lb. .153 • —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .156 • —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14 • —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 • —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 • —
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 • .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa .....gal. .33 • —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼ • —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½ • —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 • —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 • —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .31 • —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 • —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .30 • .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 • —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½ • —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 • —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .33 • —
Youngtown, Ohio.....gal. .30½ • —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 • —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I....gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 • —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .46 • —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .51 • —
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms..lb. .53 • —
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms..lb. .59 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including Davenport Minneapolis. Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .35 • —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below

Benzidin, fugitive bbls., dlvd...lb. 2.05 • 2.15
light fast types, bbls.....lb. 2.50 • 3.50
Cadmium CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 3.20 • —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 • —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .32 • —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10G bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 • 2.15
G pigments, bbls.....lb. 2.05 • 2.06
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
t.c.l., works lb. .0166- 0275
French type, bgs. c.l....lb. .04½- —
t.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0165- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .09½ —
t.c.l. works....lb. .09¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb. 4.15 • —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.17 • —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome. lb. .27 • —
Yellow dock root, bls .....lb. .16 • .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls .....lb. .28 • .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls....oz. 4.75 • 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works...lb. .35 • —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .37 • —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .40 • —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works. lb. .28 • .30
NF, dms. .....lb. .53 • —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .19½- —
Carbonate purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 • —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works, lb. .10¾- .11½
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 • —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 • —
gran., bbls., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.45 • —
t.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.85 • —
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 • —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 • —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.10 • —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 • —
Chrom e (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .457 • .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .21 • —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .22 • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .49 • —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21¼- —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.92 • —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 • .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .17½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld..lb. .24 • —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld....lb. .29¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .36 • —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 • —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 • —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 • —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16⅞- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17⅞- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18¾- —
red, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20¼- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Zinc phenosulphonate, gran., dms. lb. .39 • —
powd., dms. .....lb. .42 • —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.lb. .26 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 • .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 • —
ton lots.....lb. .47 • —
less ton lots .....lb. .48 • —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 6.85 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 • 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 • 9.40
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 10.00 -10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .26 • —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 • —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .25 • —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.10 • 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 1.85 • 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms lb. .33 • .34
powd., bbls ..... lb. .36 • .37
Undecylenate, dms.....lb. 1.90 • 2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.10 • 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
t.c.l. same basis lb. 1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 • —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 • —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 12% sol ZrO, bbls., works lb. .26½- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. 30½- —
Hydride ens, works .....lb 7.00 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works .....lb. 2.10 • —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb 1.50 • —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 • —
5 tons, works .....lb. 44½- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. 45 • .48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 • —
5 tons, works .....lb. 59½- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .60 • .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .35½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03¼- .03¾
10 tons, works .....lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works .....lb. .04 • —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
5 tons, works .....lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .05¾- .06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .12 • —
5 tons, works .....lb. .12½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .13 • .17

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The Answer Is Simple

A barely perceptible movement has set in at Washington in the direction of sensible and reasonable spending of governmental funds. One instance of its manifestation is the introduction of eleven resolutions in the lower house of congress, directed toward the elimination of nonessential governmental activities. That number and the foregoing qualification, "barely perceptible," are not, as at first sight they might appear to be, in contradiction. Eleven bills are but a drop in the bucket—and bills for economy just don't count.

There is in the bills no definition of "nonessential" which is specific. Such a designation would be almost impossible to apply. There is nothing that the government is doing which is not essential to something or, more often, to somebody, even if that be no more than keeping someone in a job. In today's scheme of representative government, that is no mean essentiality. And it means nothing that the maintenance of that nonessential job has no other purpose than the maintenance in another job of someone who, if he were essential to the proper performance of that job, would have no need to reward those who elect him.

Of course, the criterion of essentiality in respect of governmental activities should be the national welfare. However, if the line were drawn that fine, at least one-half the office space and the fillers thereof for which the government is paying could very well be dispensed with. If that would mean that those thousands would consequently have to be put on relief rolls—there would be no other place for many of them—the answer could be found in placing them all in the armed forces—after somebody had done what should be done about the reported condition that the cost of maintaining a soldier in the field is almost the salary of a congressman.

There can be a substantial reduction in nonessential governmental activities without a corresponding cut in nonessential spending. There can be some reduction in nonessential spending without commensurate cuts in nonessential activities. It is in that direction that the movement for economy should proceed. Cut off from funds, the activities will wither and disappear. Deprived of activities, available funds would soon find other channels.

So, the thing for congress to do is to cut the appropriations for other than defense functioning to the extent that is determined to be desirable. When it comes to elimination, that which is undesirable can be more specifically defined than can that which is nonessential. Both "undesirable" and "nonessential" are, of course, relative terms. But, the former has much the narrower and clearer criterion.

Whatever may be what to whom in the quarrel of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board in the arena of controlled monetary economy, it is congress to which the federal constitution has given the sole right to spend the funds of the nation. What the would-be spenders ask for has nothing to do with the case in terms of actually national welfare. The extent to which the federal government needlessly spends the taxpayers' money depends wholly upon the attitude of those chosen to represent the taxpayers in the appropriating of their contributions. Every taxpayer who looks upon that as a national duty should tell his appropriator to adopt the same motive.

Braces for a Weak Spine

Legislative bills are most interesting reading. Sometimes they are very informative—with reference to the ramblings of politicomic thinking. One of the currently most ineresting is S.721, introduced by three members of the Senate of the United States and designed to "prohibit the sale of basic agricultural commodities at prices below ceiling prices determined by the Secretary of Agriculture." This legislative endeavor to make a price ceiling at the same time a price floor sets forth that "the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine the ceiling prices for basic agricultural commodities under any law or any order issued pursuant to law imposing ceilings on basic agricultural commodities. The Secretary shall promptly announce such prices and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to sell any such basic agricultural commodity at a price lower than the ceiling price so determined for such commodity."

The information conveyed by that statement of purpose is just what it is. There are support prices for basic agricultural commodities and there are parity prices. But, as yet the ceiling of prices has not reached such commodities. If and when it does, what would be the answer if S.721 were enacted and signed into law? It would be unlawful to sell above the ceiling, of course. It would also be illegal to sell below the ceiling, with the customary penalty of $10,000 and or one year.

That would outdo the fair-trade laws in restriction upon competition in price.

But, would it prohibit and penalize the sale by government of basic agricultural commodities, purchased at the support price—that would have to be the same as the ceiling price—at one-half that price as a matter of accommodation, duty, or some such something, in a foreign market? The government now is permitted to cut through support price floors in such selling but cannot give the taxpayers any benefit of lower prices. There is nothing now to prohibit the sale of basic agricultural commodities above the floor which can be laid on foundations of support and parity. There is nothing to prohibit—but much to deter—the selling of such commodities at lower prices—unless intermediately purchased by government. Why then, all this new elimination of competition by the establishment of a statutorily fixed flat price?

There is trouble enough now in the contradictory purposes of the Office of Price Stabilization and the Department of Agriculture. Their competition is not something to be maintained at any cost. It has not yet had any mitigating effect on the food costs of the nation. For some reason, free competition cannot enter that area. S.721 would make that reason statutory.

There can be no reason to puzzle over the treasonable abandonment of the national program of defense by organized labor when due regard is had for the exemption of agriculture from all responsibilities of defense. Once upon a time the farmer was the backbone of the economy of this nation. That was before his introduction to backdoor handouts by government. It is not astonishing, then, to learn that the backbone has been more or less decalcified, and the national economy is somewhat a jelly-spine.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

later use only to have it settle to the bottom of the cans, solidify, and become valueless; and did this purchasing officer make any check on the various warehouses and storage places to ascertain the amount of paint now on hand?"

Other questionable purchases listed by Mr. Regan were one hundred pipe organs at a cost of $1,500 each, 800,000 pounds of black pepper, 13,000,000 can openers, 2,000,000 gallons of insecticide, 22,000,000 pairs of boots, and 58,000,000 yards of cotton webbing for belts, enough to put a belt completely around the world at the equator, with sufficient surplus to give every man in the armed service a belt for each day in the week and two for Sunday.

Tung Culture Is Progressive

Agricultural research has enabled the tung industry to make further strides in a decade than most crops make in half a century. Cooperative investigations by USDA and the agricultural experiment stations in Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi have been in progress for only twelve years; but, in that time the scientists have found solutions for many serious problems of the tung orchard.

Inbreeding has improved varieties, with the result that stocks have been developed with strong resistance to cold, which have higher yields, produce nuts with greater oil content, and are more able to resist wind damage. Gains have also been made in the mechanization of tung orchards. Engineers have worked out the principles of a design now used in the manufacture of a tractor-mounted tung harvester. This machine picks up the nuts, separates them from leaves and sacks them. The scientists are now working out the principles for another machine that will hull the nuts in the field.

One thing they have not been able to solve, however, is the loss of fruit and trees from frost damage. The new varieties, while strongly resistant to cold, are not immune. Cold injury took one-half or slightly more of the crop in 1950. This was the third crop since 1938 in which losses were severe—from 20 percent to 60 percent.

Oleomargarine Probe Again

The congressional dairy bloc is going after the oleomargarine industry again. It has introduced a resolution in the senate again, under the leadership of Senator Herbert Lehman of New York, for an investigation of monopolistic tendencies in the industry by the Federal Trade Commission. A similar resolution of last year failed to get anywhere.

The complaint is that there has been a reversal of price tendencies in the oleomargarine industry that can be accounted for only through monopolistic practices intended to kill off all competition. The dairy bloc says that before the federal oleo law the price of yellow oleomargarine was higher than the uncolored and continued that way until September. The price structure suddenly reversed itself, according to the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the colored is lower in price than the uncolored.

They claim that this is all part of the campaign to promote wider use of yellow oleo. If the price of colored oleo in relation to uncolored can shift downward so suddenly in a drive for broader markets, then they ask, who can guarantee it won't shift upward again to broaden future profits?

Bag Supplies

Of the three principal materials used for bagging—paper, cotton and burlap—paper seems to be giving the most trouble from a supply standpoint to industry and the NPA planners. The chemical industry in particularly will feel the effects of the paper shortage because thirty percent of all the multiwall bags consumed in this country are consumed by the chemical industry.

Although burlap is imported and comes principally from Calcutta, India, and supplies from this source have steadily declined, the NPA and the burlap industry agree that the situation has not reached a stage where controls on the use of burlap are necessary. It would appear, however, that the time may not be too far off when such controls may be necessary because consumption is running from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 yards monthly in excess of imports.

The textile bag people's troubles stem largely from a diversion of the material that ordinarily would come to them to other types of consumers. They have been able to meet the demands of their regular customers for cotton bags, but are having difficulty in taking up the slack created by the shortage of burlap. Burlap and cotton bagging is important for packaging fertilizers as is paper bags.

Agriculture Dept. Reorganization

The Department of Agriculture is undergoing a reorganization along the lines of the Hoover Commission recommendations which it is hoped will bring more efficiency and economy in its operations. The reorganization is being accomplished under the existing powers of the secretary and do not depend upon additional legislation.

The end result of the changes will be that all of the functions of the department relating to conservation services will be under the direction of one assistant secretary, while all the functions related to research will be under another assistant secretary. A third phase of the regrouping is the setting up of a mobilization committee of top officials of the department, with the secretary as chairman, which will integrate the administration and operational resources of the department so as to meet defense objectives as promptly as possible.

The reorganization of the research services places the responsibility for all economic research and statistical activities of the department and all cooperative relationships of the department with other economic research agencies and efforts under the chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The administrator for the Agricultural Research Administration will be responsible for all agricultural research other than economic and for all cooperative relationships of the department concerned with such research.

Field offices will feel the effects of the reorganization as well as the rest of the department. In each state and county, personnel of the Soil Conservation Service and the Production and Marketing Administration will be officed in the same building as soon as possible. At present, farmers and others having soil conservation business with both PMA and SCS may have to go from one office to another in the same town or even in different towns.

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Calomel Fine Powder N.F.

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Heavy Chemicals

Buyer resistance appeared to be the primary reason for lower prices of quicksilver on spot last week, the foreign shipment price was unchanged. Lower markets at London and Singapore were reflected in a decline in the price of tin. The tin based chemicals remained unchanged in price with producers awaiting a clarification of a basing figure for the metal. Shortages of heavy chemicals were more pronounced in most every direction. The shortage of tankcars, partly the result of the recent railroad strike, has caused serious interruption to the movement of chemicals from works. There seemed to be less pressure for shipments of muriatic acid but the shortage of sulphuric acid is becoming more serious with each successive week. Chlorine continued definitely tight although the flow into industrial channels appeared a little freer than a month ago.

Production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States generally exceeded the high levels reached in October and November, 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census. Of the 37 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey, 22 were produced in larger volume during December than during November and the output for 30 was greater than for December, 1949.

December production figures for synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate, hydrogen, molybdate chrome orange, nitric acid and sodium hydroxide exceeded previous highs reported in November, 1950, while the output of chlorine, muriatic acid, oxygen, monobasic sodium phosphate, sodium sulphate and sulphuric acid exceeded their previous highs reported in October, 1950. In addition, the December output of silver nitrate, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium bichromate and chromate reached new monthly production highs.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 103.5 percent for the week ending February 24, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 102.2 in the preceding week and 95.9 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Supply continued definitely tight with demand exceeding output by a rather wide margin. December production of synthetic was the greatest ever recorded. The total amounted to 146,280 tons, compared with 141,373 in the preceding month and 124,900 tons in December, 1949.

Calcium Chloride—Regardless of the relatively mild Winter in this area, out of town sections have experienced enough ice and snow to keep demand active. The supply situation is tight with shipments being made about six weeks behind schedules.

Calcium Phosphate—Supplies short in line with all other phosphates. December production of monobasic was 3,175 tons, against 3,787 in November. Dibasic production in December was 2,732 tons, compared with 2,807 in the preceding month.

Carbon Bisulphide—December production amounted to 38,567,240 pounds, compared with 37,423,663 in the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of liquid and gas in December amounted to 10,486 tons, against 10,747 in November and 10,352 tons in December, 1949. Production of solid, dry ice totoaled 26,287 tons in December, compared with 30,704 in the preceding month and 24,484 tons in December, 1949.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Supply conditions continued definitely tight with demand exceeding output and producers allocating stocks in an effort to equalize distribution. December production amounted to 20,737,022 pounds, compared with 20,023,674 in November.

Chlorine — Market conditions are as tight as at the beginning of the previous month. While some increase in output is noted demand has continued to expand faster than production. December output of chlorine gas amounted to 192,604 tons, the greatest monthly production ever recorded. The November total was 185,537 tons and the December, 1949, production totaled 168,282 tons.

Copper Chloride—Supply position tight with producers running somewhat behind on shipping schedules. The same condition exists in copper hydrate and several other copper salts.

Copper Sulphate — Industrial demand held strong with no indication of a letdown in sight. Agricultural inquiry is increasing with the Middlewest active in the current buying movement. More attention from the cotton South is also reported where planters are taking on stocks for use later in the season. May shipments are now being booked. Export inquiry is active but is not being given serious consideration as domestic requirements are receiving the preference.

Fluorspar — Production and shipments in the United States were about 282,000 tons and 300,000 tons respectively in 1950, increases of 19 and 27 percent over 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption and imports established new records in the fourth quarter of 1950 but domestic production and shipments declined 14 and 29 percent respectively from the preceding quarter. Regardless of the record consumption in the fourth quarter, stocks at consumers' plants increased 19 percent. Production of all grades of domestic origin totaled 74,192 tons and shipments were 71,288 tons in the fourth quarter. Of the shipments of the metallurgical grade, 25,861 tons were from Illinois and Kentucky and 9,015 from Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah.

Nickel Sulphate—Market supply conditions have remained definitely tight. A few cancellations have not been sufficient to ease the situation while it is stated that several appeals have been granted to continue plating programs already started. It is not expected that any significant easement will develop this month and possibly not after April 1.

Potash, Caustic — Supply situation has been tightened by the inability to secure tankcars to move liquid from works. The effect of the recent railroad strike was still reflected in the late return of empty tanks while stocks at works were awaiting removal.

Potassium Carbonate—Stocks have remained tight although the pressure from glass plants has been eased to some extent by a relaxation of demand for television tubes.

Potassium Chlorate—Buying conditions did not improve over the turn of the month. Production is heavy under contract to the match factories and for explosive requirements and producers are not in a position to consider new business at the present time.

Soda Ash—Both light and dense ash are being pushed along to contract consumers as rapidly as transportation facilities will permit. The movement received quite a jolt last month by the temporary railroad strike and a shortage of boxcars. Demand has shown no sign of easement and the supply situation has remained definitely tight. December production of finished light ash was 217,375 tons, compared with 207,551 in November and 184,326 tons in December 1949. Production of finished dense ash in December amounted to 161,167 tons, against 155,659 in the preceding month and 124,466 tons in December 1949.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks continued short of demand and the supply situation remained tight with the dry forms definitely short. A shortage of tankcars resulting from the recent railroad strike has aggravated the movement of liquid. December production was the largest on record. Total made by the electrolytic process was 186,787 tons of liquid including 24,774 tons of solid, compared with 179,103 tons of liquid including 26,597 tons of solid in November and 153,853 tons of liquid including 22,630 tons of solid in December 1949. Production by the lime-soda process in December amounted to 58,096 tons of liquid including 14,170 tons of solid, against 54,181 tons of liquid including 13,623 tons of solid in November

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Quicksilver, $3 per flask.
Tin metal, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.9

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

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and 47,159 tons of liquid including 11,881 tons of solid in December 1949.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Supply tight with shipments behind schedule but making progress. Production of refined in December established a new high monthly record. The total was 19,424 tons, compared with 17,767 in November and 14,474 tons in December 1949. The previous high was 18,360 tons made in March 1946.

Sodium Chlorate—Market situation exceedingly tight with the current movement confined entirely to contract consumers. Producers have so many orders on their books that they are not in a position at present to consider new business for specified dates of shipment. A new plant expected to start around January 1 has not begun operations to date.

Sodium Sulphate—Anhydrous refined production in December amounted to 15,859 tons, compared with 17,032 in the preceding month and 14,324 tons in December 1949.

Acids

Acetic—Glacial remained in exceedingly short supply with production passing rapidly into textile and chemical channels. December output of synthetic acid totaled 34,613,175 tons, against 38,379,819 in November. The amount of recovered acid in December was 206,302,923 pounds, compared with 172,587,660 in the preceding month. Production of natural in December was 1,738,721 pounds, against 1,838,617 in November.

Hydrofluoric—Buying interest active enough to hold supply position tight. December production amounted to 3,088 tons of anhydrous and technical, compared with 2,832 in November and 1,954 tons in December, 1949.

Muriatic—Pressure for shipments relaxed moderately over the turn of the month but the supply situation was still tight. Current output while heavy has been unable to meet all requirements promptly. December production was the largest ever recorded. The total was 58,989 tons and included 14,355 tons made from salt and acid, 11,514 from chlorine and hydrogen and 33,120 tons from byproduct and other sources. The November total was 57,893 tons and in December, 1949, output registered 45,983 tons.

Nitric—Continued to hold a fair degree of balance except in tankcars which remained definitely scarce. December established a new high for production. The total registered 133,483 short tons, compared with 124,376 in the preceding month and 99,925 tons in December, 1949.

Sulphuric—Supply conditions continued exceedingly tight with demand ahead of current output and no apparent sign of a nearby balanced market. A new high record for production was recorded in December. The total stood at 1,183,428 tons gross and included 260,669 tons made by the chamber process and 922,759 by the contact process. The November gross was revised to 1,121,357 tons and in December, 1949, production amounted to 1,051,165 tons. The amount of fortified spent acid in December was 69,836 tons, compared with 63,644 in the preceding month and 60,550 tons in December, 1949.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Ingot production at secondary smelters in October, 1950, was 17,990 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This is the largest monthly production reported for 1950, and exceeds the previous high in August by 11 percent.

Copper—Continued shortage of scrap has threatened production of electrolytic copper at refineries. Industrial demand is heavy with supply situation definitely tight. Electrolytic firm at 24½c. per pound delivered Valley or Midwest.

Lead—The amount of tetraethyl lead that large producers of gasoline can use has been ordered reduced in an effort to increase supplies for aviation gasoline. Under the order, effective last Thursday, any purchaser of tetraethyl lead using more than 1,000,000 pounds of the compound per year will be subject to the limitation. The order states that large consumers can purchase 1,000,000 pounds of tetraethyl lead plus 80 percent of what they used over this amount in 1950. The Agency said that 166 of the 220 tetraethyl lead consumers use less than 1,000,000 pounds a year and will not be affected by the order. The order also prohibits refiners from using more than 30 percent of their annual allocation during any one quarter. It also contains provisions for alleviating hardship cases.

Platinum—According to trade reports platinum will be withdrawn from jewelry and other civilian consumption either March 15 or April 1. The metal is an important raw material, particularly in precision parts of jets engines. The official price for platinum is $90 wholesale and $93 an ounce retail, but those wanting it badly are reported paying in excess of $100 an ounce.

Quicksilver—Buying interest was not unusually active last week with sellers meeting resistance at current quotations. It was stated that on sizable lots, 1,000 flasks, $212 per flask would likely meet with consideration, while $215 was named for 100 flask lots. Smaller quantities commanded upward to $220 per flask.

San Francisco.—The market has been quiet here with a somewhat easier tone than in weeks past. Metal continues scarce, quoted $215-$216 per flask.

Tin—Priced lower in sympathy with London and Singapore. The prevailing price at the close of the week was $1.82½ per pound for grade A.

Zinc—NPA has advised the primary zinc users, Industry Advisory Committee, it will give active consideration to recommendations for strengthening present zinc controls to provide more metal for the defense program. Prime western remained in definitely short supply with the price unchanged at 17½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

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Aluminum, Ltd., Stock Sold on Open Market

Public distribution was made last week of $30,000,000 worth of common stock of Aluminum, Ltd., in part compliance with an antitrust trial court order handed down in January. The sale marked one of the largest secondary distributions of stock ever made by securities dealers.

The big block of stock, consisting of 333,000 shares of the Canadian affiliate of Aluminum Company of America, was placed on the market by a syndicate of 162 investment banking firms headed by First Boston Corporation. Of the offering, 208,000 shares were placed on the market in the United States and 125,000 shares were offered in Canada by a syndicate headed by A. E. Ames, Ltd. The entire block of shares was oversubscribed.

The shares offered represent part of an aggregate of 1,292,175 shares of the Canadian concern which are required to be sold by their owners within ten years. No further public offering of such shares is to be made within a period of one year.

Gallowhur Appoints Stecker

Dr. Herbert C. Stecker, president of Stecker Chemicals, Ridgewood, N. J., has joined the executive staff of Gallowhur Chemical Corporation, New York, as director of industrial sales. In this capacity, in addition to other responsibilities, Dr. Stecker will direct the sales of Gallowhur's line of paper mill chemicals, which are marketed domestically through the Antara Products Division, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York.

Synthetic Fuels Laboratory Described by Mines Bureau

The Bureau of Mines distillation laboratory at Bruceton, Pa., which was established to aid in the separation and identification of the products resulting from the synthetic liquid fuels processes being studied there, is described in a new report released by the bureau.

Both the gas-synthesis and direct hydrogenation processes for obtaining synthetic liquid fuels from coal are studied at Bruceton on a laboratory and pilot-plant scale. As products resulting from these processes range from alcohols and esters to tar bases and tar acids, the distillation laboratory was designed to provide for the greatest possible flexibility and versatility, the report observes. In addition, so as to permit interchange of parts and services, the design of basic equipment was standardized.

A copy of report of investigation 4764, "Design, Construction, and Operation of a Distillation Laboratory for the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Program," can be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

British Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid Consumers Licensed

Following the recent establishment of a rationing system in the United Kingdom for crude, recovered, and processed sulphur and sulphuric acid, the British Board of Trade has issued licenses to consumers. In the case of sulphur, the licenses specify the amounts which may be used in making sulphuric acid or can be delivered to consumers for other industrial purposes. Manufacturers of sulphuric acid, whether from crude sulphur or other sulphur-bearing materials, have been given licenses to supply specified quantities to individual customers, the amounts calculated on the basis of deliveries in the period April-September, 1950.

It is reported that licenses for sulphur and sulphuric acid produced from crude sulphur represent a slash of 30 percent in consumption from the base period but that thus far licenses for the use of sulphuric acid made from other materials represent little or no reduction from the base figures.

Newhall-Marshall-Wood Moves

Newhall-Marshall-Wood, Inc., has moved its offices to suite 1976, 50 Church street, New York 7. Telephone number of the concern remains COrtlandt 7-8090-1-2.

Trade Briefs

Boyle-Midway, Inc., has appointed J. H. Moore manager of the central California division of the company.

Cola G. Parker, president and director of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, has been elected a director of the Carrier Corporation.

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General Electric Names Arnett, Teeter, LaCasse

The chemical department of General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has appointed Earl F. Arnett in charge of the Pittsfield chemical process development section. The department has also named Robert L. Teeter as manufacturing engineer and Alfred R. LaCasse as manufacturing analyst for the chemicals division.

Prior to joining the company in 1940 as a chemist in the research section of the new products laboratory, Mr. Arnett worked as a chemical engineer for the Three Rivers Oil Refining Company and the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. He has been supervisor of pilot plant operations for the process development section of GE's engineering division since 1949.

Mr. Teeter was formerly a chemical project engineer for Tennessee Eastman Company, a division of Eastman Kodak Company, Kingsport, Tenn. Mr. LaCasse first came with General Electric in 1943 as an operating engineer in the phenol plant. He has been a process engineer for the resin, varnish and compound plant since November, 1949.

Amsco Names Oudshoorn Midwestern Sales Agent

William A. Oudshoorn has been appointed a sales representative in the midwestern territory for American Mineral Spirits Company. Mr. Oudshoorn, who will make his headquarters at the company's general offices in Chicago, has been associated with Amsco for ten years, having come up through the billing, traffic and city sales departments.

Ozark-Mahoning Names Baslini Agent in Italy

Ozark-Mahoning Company, Tulsa, Okla., announces the appointment of Industrie Chimiche Dr. Baslini, S.P.A., Milan, Italy, as sole agent for Italy, to manufacture and sell Ozark submerged combustion equipment.

Baslini, a producer of heavy chemicals, will manufacture evaporators, heaters, and carbon dioxide producers according to Ozark-Mahoning designs and utilizing the Ozark submerged combustion burner. It is expected that Baslini will maintain pilot plant facilities, similar to those of Ozark-Mahoning in Tulsa, for development and test work on problems presented by their clients.

Baslini also will erect a submerged combustion acid concentrator for use in its phosphoric acid plant. Much interest in the use of submerged combustion exists in Italy because of the development of natural gas wells in the northern part of the country.

DuPont Assigns Pusey

Frank Pusey has been assigned as automotive service representative of the petroleum chemical division's eastern district office of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., with headquarters in New York. Mr. Pusey spent two years with the Allison division of General Motors as field engineer and served twelve years as sales engineer for the Pure Oil Company before he joined duPont.

Steele Company Moves Today

The Ben P. Steele Company moves its offices to the Canadian-Pacific Building, 342 Madison avenue, New York, today. The new telephone number is MUrray Hill 7-0130.

Trade Briefs

Cochrane Corporation, Philadelphia, has appointed S. B. Applebaum manager of its water treatment division.

Gordon E. Hann has been elected vice-president in charge of research and manufacturing of The Tremco Manufacturing Company, Cleveland.

Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, was guest speaker at the February dinner meeting of the Chemical and Allied Industries Association of Michigan.

W. H. Winans, vice-president for industrial relations of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has been appointed chairman of the industrial relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

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Petroleum Derivatives

No appreciable change was apparent in the general market for petroleum derivatives last week. Supply continued at tight to, at the best, adequate, while the demand for most materials was at the high pitch that had been evident for some time past and was likely to stay that way for at least the immediate future.

Petroleum toluol and xylol were just as tight as they had been and there appeared to be no likelihood of any improvement, although the demand held at just as high levels as ever. Higher boilers continued in their position of the past. They were very tight on supply and very strong on demand. The intermediate aromatic solvents showed no inclination to move from their previous position of tight supply and a strong demand in all quarters.

Aliphatics were somewhat easier on supply. Ordinary orders could be filled without too much difficulty, although an added demand would probably find them tightening up. Demand at the moment was considered good. LPG's were still hard to get, but a break in the weather would probably ease the supply and make transportation facilities more readily available. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes were just about where they had been. Demand was good but the supply was as tight as ever. There was no change in the market for petrolatum and white mineral oils. The return of drums was still causing some difficulty here.

Solvents and Diluents

Petroleum toluol and xylol continued in about the same position last week. The supply of both was definitely limited, although the demand was just as strong as ever and from all indications would remain that way for some time to come. The market for higher boilers showed no particular change. Demand held at the high levels of the recent past and appeared likely to stay there, while the supply was just as tight as it had been and there was no true improvement that could be foreseen. Intermediate aromatic solvents held to their previous position. The demand was as strong as ever, but the supply was not at high levels and the likelihood that there would be a great deal of improvement in the immediate future was rather slim.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The supply was up to good levels during the week and could satisfy an ordinary demand without any particular difficulty. The demand held at what could be called good levels although it lacked any true strength. However, supplies being what they were, it was thought that any sudden rise in the demand would put something of a strain on the market.

Lacquer Diluent—The market was without any material change last week. The supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the demand without any trouble, although a sharp rise might put some added pressure on it. The demand held at what cou'd be called good levels.

Mineral Spirits—The demand continued to hold at satisfactory levels, as far as the producers were concerned, although it was not actually booming. The supply was up to it at the moment but if Spring demand should turn out to be heavy there was some question as to how supply might stand up against it.

Rubber Solvent—The situation in this market was about what it had been and there was not much likelihood that there would be any considerable change in the immediate future. The demand was going along at the good rate that had been noted for some time past, although it was not so high that it could be extremely heavy. The supply was sufficient for the current needs of the market although not strong enough to withstand a heavy increase without showing some effect.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 17 totaled 238,960,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 238,873,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 87,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 814,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 727,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Stoddard Solvent—This item held pretty much to where it had been in recent weeks. The demand was good. It was not booming, but it was substantial. The supply was strong enough to satisfy the market at the present time.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The situation here was without any material change during the period under review and the industry could foresee none for the immediate future. The demand was going along at the good rate of the recent past while the supply was at sufficiently high levels at the present time to handle the wants of the market without any difficultv.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—There was some hope last week that the weather was starting to ease and if it continued that would mean that there would be some easing on the pressure for butane and propane. At the moment, however, the demand continued at the strong levels of the recent past. The weather had also tightened up transportation facilities and this, too, meant that consumers were having added difficulties in obtaining material. However, a break in the weather would help here. The supply was not comfortable but, with improvement in the weather it would be better than it had been.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—No appreciable change could be noted in the market for this material last week and there were no signs that there would be any in the immediate future. The demand was still up to the strong levels that had been observed in the recent past, while the supply was just about as tight as it had been for a long time back.

Paraffin—The supply picture last week was no brighter than it was some time ago and from all indications it would probably not improve very much in the immediate future. The demand was as strong as ever and likely to stay that way.

Miscellaneous

Gasoline—The daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products (23,353,000 gallons) increased again in December 1950 compared with November 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production last year was 16 percent above that reported for 1949. All states and regions showed an increase in production except western New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Louisiana gulf.

Petrolatum—The demand for this material was holding at just as high levels as had been evident in the recent past and from all indications it was likely to go on that way. The supply was tight and gave no signs of easing by any appreciable amount in the immediate future. The supply was made even more difficult by the tightness in drums. They were both hard to get and some were still tied up on their return to the plants as a result of the rail strike.

White Mineral Oils—There was little change to be noted in this market one way or another last week and none were expected in the immediate future. The supply was at what could be called pretty good levels, although it was not bubbling over. The difficulty in obtaining drums and getting back those that were on the road was one of the industry's problems at this time. The demand was holding at good levels and from all indications it would go on that way for some time to come.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents continue to meet normal seasonal inquiry with demand remaining at a good level. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tank-wagon, ex-tar, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand is holding well for high melting point paraffin waxes as supplies continue on the short side, a situation unchanged over the past several weeks. Prices remain steady as follows:—122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 7.45c. per pound; 142/147 ASTM, same basis, 7.55c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, same basis, 7.65c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, 8.3c. per pound. Tankcar prices quoted 7.05c., 7.15c., 7.25c. anad 7.9c. per pound respectively.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Coke-oven ammonium sulphate opened the month in a tight supply condition and producers do not look for any easement until after April. Production of both cokeoven and synthetic has been seriously affected by the current shortage of sulphuric acid, round lots of the synthetic grade for export are out of the market and the price for domestic is entirely nominal. Shipments of superphosphate have been confined to contract consumers. The spot situation is definitely tight with no material available for export. Mixers appear to be reconciled to the situation in super and there is an absence of the panicky conditions which prevailed early in the year. Here, also, it is expected that the peak movement will be reached late in April although the sulphuric acid position suggests periods of severe shortages prior to that time. The Midwest is taking about all the super it can get at present.

Ammonium nitrate remained definitely tight and there are no excess stocks of sodium nitrate available. Importations of ammonium sulphate nitrate from Germany and of calcium ammonium nitrate from Austria have been readily absorbed. Potash shipments from domestic plants have continued steady with demand still exceeding the supply. The synthetic pesticides remained tight with production seriously affected by the prolonged shortages in benzol, chlorine, phenol and other basic chemicals.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Output remained heavily under contract with demand active and supply position definitely tight. December production of original solution amounted to 122,043 tons, the highest on record, and included 105,672 tons of fertilizer grade and 16,371 tons of all other grades. Total production in November was 112,421 tons and in December, 1949, output registered 90,389 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate—Coke oven material continued in short supply with demand active and production regulated by the availability of sulphuric acid. Synthetic is practically out of the market for export with the price for domestic shipment entirely nominal at present. December production of synthetic technical was down to 55,554 tons, compared with 60,894 in the preceding month and 111,188 tons in December, 1949.

Castor Pomace—No stocks available for prompt shipment while inquiry from fertilizer trade remained active. Last sales at $5.50 per unit of ammonia, in bags, carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Firm and moving at $9.50 per unit of ammonia New York and at $9.50 Chicago. Stocks not excessive but meeting requirements of the feed trade.

Fish Meal—December production of fish meal and scrap by firms which normally account for about 90 percent of the total output amounted to 16,984 tons compared with 14,307 for the same period in 1949, according to the Department of Interior. During 1950 the production of fish meal and scrap by these firms totaled 218,360 tons compared with 208,553 tons in 1949. Production of menhaden in December was 4,802 tons, compared with 5,465 during the same month in 1949. Production for the year 1950 was 95,690 tons against 113,393 in 1949. No price changes last week.

Hoof Meal—No additional offerings reached the market last week. Last sales were at $7.75 per unit of ammonia f.o.b. Chicago plant.

Nitrogen Solutions—Steady demand held the supply situation tight and firm. Current production is finding a ready outlet through regular contract channels.

Sodium Nitrate—There are no excess stocks around at present. Importations are expected to equal those of the previous year but demand is terrific and shipments are being made of about the same dimensions as in 1950. The market so far has been kept in balance but there is not enough stock available to meet any marked expansion over last year's requirements.

Tankage—Market firm but without quotable change. The feed trade is taking on stocks at $9 per unit of ammonia New York and at $9.50 at Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Acidulators are not finding supplies much of a problem at present. Shipments are going forward promptly as required. The export market remained relatively quiet. It was stated that ocean freight rates to Europe range from $15 to $16 per ton. Shipments are being made to Japan against the recent purchase of 216,000 tons.

Superphosphate—Production is heavily under contract and stocks are short. Buyers appeared reconciled to the tight situation stemming from the scarcity of sulphuric acid and the panicky conditions which prevailed early in the year have subsided to a large extent.

According to NFA total production of superphosphate, 18 percent a. p. a. basis, during 1950 was 3.6 percent greater than in 1949. The manufacture of 10,887,000 tons last year exceeded 1949 output by 379,000 tons. The prospects for meeting the 1950 record output in 1951 are very poor because of the serious shortage of sulphuric acid currently being made available to fertilizer manufacturers. Triple superphosphate production was boosted from 549,000 tons during 1949 to 687,000 tons in 1950, an increase of 25 percent. The December, 1950, carryover of concentrated super—only 55,000 tons—was half that at the end of December, 1949.

Potashes

Deliveries in North America in 1950 totaled 2,579,085 tons of salts, an equivalent of 1,465,599 tons of K_2O, according to the American Potash Institute. This is a new high record and represents an increase of 319,806 tons of K_2O or 28 percent over the preceding year. Demand from mixers continued active last week with contract shipments of bulk going forward in steady volume. Shipments of material in bags is still slightly behind schedule owing to a shortage of containers.

Pesticides

BHC—Continued in tight supply with production heavily sold against contracts. December output amounted to 5,710,242 pounds, against 5,788,431 in the preceding month. The gamma isomer content in December was 791,158 pounds, compared with 754,237 in November.

Calcium Arsenate—Production not extensive at the present time but keeping ahead of a year ago. December output amounted to 1,307 tons, compared with 1,570 in November and 774 tons in December, 1949. Producers are experiencing some difficulty in securing arsenic.

DDT—December production totaled 5,959,444 pounds, against 5,323,174 in November. Stocks continued short with some producers able to secure a little better tonnage of chlorine. Demand active both for home and export.

Lead Arsenate—Considerable business has been booked ahead in this material with New England fruit growers probably leading in the amount of purchases. The late railroad strike adversely affected production and some difficulty has been encountered in securing arsenic. December production amounted to 2,316 tons of acid and basic, compared with 1,799 in the preceding month and 445 tons in December, 1949.

Pyrethrum—The 1950 pyrethrum crop in France yielded an amount barely sufficient for domestic needs. However, the Societe Commerciale des Produits Equatoriaux reports that it has small stocks. The Societe is the buying and selling agent for the Syndicat des Planteurs de Pyrethre, the trade association of pyrethrum planters. The only imports of pyrethrum in 1950 were a small quantity from Yugoslavia and 100 gallons of extract (25 percent) from Kenya.

Sulphur

Supply position remained exceedingly tight with market active and prices firm. Inquiry for sulphuric acid is sustained at an abnormally high level which is considerably above current production.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
(100—August 1, 1914)				
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Davison Plans Homogeneous Granulated Fertilizer Output

Limited production of homogeneous granulated complete fertilizers by an improved process will shortly be started by The Davison Chemical Corporation at its Perry, Iowa, plant, it was announced March 2 by W. N. Watmough, jr., vice-president in charge of the company's mixed fertilizer division. The announcement made it clear that the new process was still on a test and development basis; that its extension to other plants was well in the future, and that prospective production, limited as to grades or formulas as well as quantities, was completely sold out for the season.

In homogeneous granulated fertilizers, the announcement explained, fertilizing materials are combined in small pellets, or granules, each of which contains the ingredients in the proper proportion. In this form the fertilizer feeds freely and evenly from the farmers' machinery, and can be applied without loss from blowing, even by the new method of aircraft distribution.

Barrett Division Reopens Office in Columbia, S. C.

The Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has reopened its service office at Columbia, S. C., in the Carolina Life Building. Service work in connection with "Arcadian" nitrate of soda, "A-N-L" brand fertilizer compound and other nitrogen materials distributed by Barrett for direct application in South Carolina will be handled through the Columbia office, as well as technical service for nitrogen solutions and mixed fertilizer production in the state.

Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid

—Continued from page 3

treatment of the rock and, while he agreed with Dr. Prutton that this process would require a lot of critical materials, he felt that it holds out great promise for the future in meeting the needs of agriculture for phosphatic fertilizers.

He said that the Department of Agriculture is preparing to make a survey of the amount of spent sulphuric acid that is being used in making superphosphate and the amount of such acid that could be available for this purpose. It is known that large amounts are being used in making DDT but there is a question whether it should be used for this or for fertilizer, he said, since it has been found that DDT is proving injurious to the soil.

Demand to Exceed Supply

In summarizing the findings of its investigation, the fertilizer subcommittee, which is headed by Representative Thomas G. Abernethy of Mississippi, said that demand for sulphur is expected to exceed supply in 1951 by more than 500,000 tons and that there appears to be little immediate prospect of increasing this supply.

Farmers will need more fertilizer, rather than less, to meet production goals in 1951, the committee said, and, unless agriculture is recognized as an essential defense industry in the allocation of critical materials, its production goals cannot be met.

The committee said that sulphur may be obtaine from many sources, such as smelter and refinery fumes and wastes from various industrial processes. It was critical of the manner in which new defense plants are being authorized for construction with government assistance, without any requirement that those plants which can do so recover sulphur as a byproduct of their operations.

Pennsalt Issues Booklet On DDT Tree Spraying

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's agricultural chemicals department has issued a new service bulletin describing safe methods of spraying shade and ornamental trees with DDT emulsion concentrates. The new bulletin (Pennsalt No. 201) gives in tabulated form for quick reference a list of host trees, the insect pest causing damage, the amount of spray to be used and special instructions on how it should be applied. The publication is available upon request by writing Pennsalt's agricultural chemicals department, 1000 Widener Building, Philadelphia 7.

Trade Briefs

Tide Water Associated Oil Company has elected John M. Schiff, a partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a director.

Harry E. Milton, president of the Milton Oil Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been elected chairman of the Iowa-Missouri-Nebraska district of the oil industry information committee.

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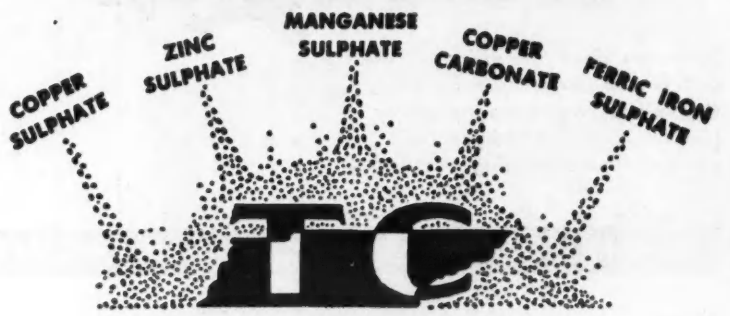

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Barrett

Coaltar Chemicals

Preliminary production figures released by the Tariff Commission, and subject to later revision, indicated that the 1950 output of virtually all coaltar chemicals was very substantially above the production level of 1949. Yet, during the last half of the year, particularly, there were severe shortages of most cresylic, phenolic, and benzol derived chemicals, together with pyridin and the aromatic solvents.

This was so because of the greatly expanded civilian and military demand for coaltar chemicals, both actual and potential, that took the form of greater real end-use through increased consumer output, and greater inventory holdings all along the line. Much of the heavy pressure of current demand as well as a considerable amount of the scarcity of many items was felt by many producers to be due in part to substantial inventory maintenance on the part of the consuming industries at each stage of the process of manufacture from the basic raw material all down the line.

Should the Korean war end suddenly, most producers felt that there would be a very considerable lull in business until this inventory had been used up. This, despite government inventory regulations. Of course, it was also true that on the most critical items, such as benzol, there were no excessive inventories, because the items were just too scarce to enable their accumulation.

The pattern of DO rated orders varied considerably with different chemicals, and with different producers. Some items were widely ordered on a DO rated basis, while others were not. On some items such as phthalic anhydride, the output of producers moving under DO rated orders varied anywhere from 30 to 60 percent.

Meanwhile, the container problem was one that was becoming more acute. Steel drums were the most pressing container problem, followed by paper for fiber drums, and paper for multiwalled bags.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate of the steel industry for the week ended March 3 as 99.8 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 1,995,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,989,000 tons the previous week, and 1,404,900 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—A total of 201,061,061 gallons of benzol was produced in 1950 by coke-oven operators, tar distillers, and from petroleum, according to preliminary figures released by the Tariff Commission. Of this total some 12,330,134 gallons was motor grade material, and the balance a combination of all other grades, mostly nitration and industrial pure benzols.

Despite the increased 1950 production, compared with a total output of 156,619,000 gallons in 1949 and 184,374,000 gallons in 1948, the expanded civilian and military demand for benzol was much greater than the 1950 output. The proposed plans for increasing production by means of making it from petroleum through greatly increased plant production facilities to be constructed over the next two years, seemed to be the only hope of restoring the market eventually to a condition of balance.

The acute and critical scarcity of benzol made the supply position of benzol derivatives all very short, and in most cases derivative deliveries were running considerably behind delivery schedules, frequently even on contract commitments.

Creosote—A good balance between supply and demand was reported from various sources, so far as the overall consumption and delivery of the material was concerned. The very substantial imports which continued to arrive were a help in this direction. Domestic production was under good call, and most producers were promptly shipping all that they produced. In no case was there any indication of any domestic production backing up into storage in any abnormal amounts. Some producers reported a supply position which was rather short than long.

Domestic production by tar distillers in December was reported by the Tariff Commission as amounting to 10,957,588 gallons, while the December output by cokeoven operators amounted to 2,415,857 gallons. The preliminary production figures for 1950 released by the Tariff Commission indicated a total annual output of 141,044,022 gallons, of which 111,670,781 gallons was produced by tar distillers, and 29,873,241 gallons by cokeoven operators. The annual production from both sources in 1949 amounted to 132,410,000 gallons in 1949 and in 1948 to 144,931,000 gallons.

Cresols—The synthetic resin grades and the USP grades of cresol were among the most critical in supply of the various cresylic materials. Low boil acids were likewise in serious shortage. Production of meta-para cresol in 1950 was reported on a preliminary basis, subject to further revision, at 7,323,483 pounds, including the December output of 848,849 pounds. There were no production figures available for December on ortho-meta-para cresol, but so far this year there had been reported production totalling 9,342,857 pounds. Prices on the mixed isomers as well as the fractionated materials, and on synthetic production remained unchanged from levels established at the year-end. Total cresol production of all types and grades in 1949 amounted to 13,477,000 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Refined cresylic acids of domestic production from coaltar sources were in acute scarcity, imported acids were also short, and the producers of petroleum cresylic acid reported various supply positions ranging from short to long, depending upon the producer and upon the grade. Most producers, however, were in a sold-up position. The price structure in effect at the time of the ceiling price freeze, still prevailed in virtually all sections of the market, the only exception being certain isolated situations with respect to imports.

The Tariff Commission reported the total output of refined cresylic acid from both coaltar and petroleum sources as amounting in December to 2,485,237 pounds. The preliminary production figure for the year was reported as 31,077,152 pounds for 1950, as against the final production figure for 1949 of some 29,526,000 pounds.

Naphthalene—An overall short supply position characterized the market, but supplies were not yet regarded as tight. The domestic production of crude naphthalene melting at less than 79°C amounted in December to 29,368,450 pounds, bringing the preliminary total for 1950 to 292,976,327 pounds, a figure subject to later final revision. Of these totals tar distillers turned out 20,504,573 pounds of crude in December and 194,947,126 pounds for the year, while cokeoven operators produced 8,863,877 pounds of crude in December and 98,029,201 pounds for the year. In addition, tar distillers produced 8,583,806 pounds of refined naphthalene in December and 86,679,243 pounds for the year, thus bringing the overall total 1950 production of naphthalene of all types and grades to a combined grand total of 379,655,570 pounds. In 1949 naphthalene production stood at 235,959,000 pounds, and in 1948 at 327,556 pounds.

Phenol—The prolonged and seemingly increased severe scarcity of phenol led to a real hardship with respect to the many phenolic chemical derivatives, making the market tight on all of the various alkyl substituted phenols, the salicylates, and various other chemicals. The preliminary total output of phenol as reported by the Tariff Commission amounted to 310,391,333 pounds, as compared with the output of 224,544,000 pounds turned out

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended March 3 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	972,681
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,577,513
Benzol	gals.	3,277,804
Coaltar	gals.	14,923,339
Creosote oil	gals.	599,598
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,038,634
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,983
Toluol	gals.	619,585
Xylol	gals.	159,892

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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in 1949. However, the demand for phenolic resins, plastics, and phenol derived chemicals for both civilian and military enduse was considerably greater than the increased 1950 output.

Toluol—Heavy demand against insufficient overall supplies continued to characterize this market. The preliminary production figures for 1950 released by the Tariff Commission indicated a total toluol output of 64,713,921 gallons, of which cokeoven operators produced some 30,384,630 gallons and the tar distillers and petroleum source manufacturers produced 34,329,291 gallons. Meanwhile, the December output of cokeoven operators was reported as 2,707,921 gallons and the production in December from other sources amounted to 2,732,280 gallons.

Xylol—The tight supply position which has for several months prevailed in this market was essentially unchanged last week. Output in 1950 was reported on a preliminary basis as 66,933,467 gallons, including the 5,672,971 gallons turned out in December.

Dyes

Dyestuffs were in a fair supply position on most items, but those dependent on benzol derivatives were short. The naphthalene derivative dyestuffs, however, were not so short. The price pattern prevailing at the year-end was still in effect by reason of the GCPR order issued January 26. For the most part, the price ceilings established and prevailing during the base period were those in effect in August of 1950, although there were a few of these which were advanced later in the year.

C.I. 202 Chrome Blue Black R—There were no production figures reported by the Tariff Commission for December, but the preliminary figure, subject to later revision, for the year 1950 as released by the Tariff Commission stood at 825,469 pounds. In 1949 the output was some 501,000 pounds.

C.I. 581 Direct Black EW—The December output of 929,721 pounds brought the preliminary production figure for 1950 on this dyestuff to 7,998,408 pounds. The 1949 output, according to the Tariff Commission, amounted to 6,411,000 pounds.

F.P. 302 Naphthol AS—While there were no production figures available for December, the preliminary production figure for 1950, subject to later revision, as reported by the Tariff Commission, stood at 970,643 pounds.

Intermediates

Anilin—There was no letup in the severe shortage of anilin, and, if anything, the market was in a worse position from a supply point of view than it had been the previous month. This, of course, was due to the scarcity of benzol, the critical shortage of chlorine, and the recent snarl in rail traffic which made matters still worse. The tankcar movements, however, were beginning to assume a more normal routing as of last week. Prices held to their ceiling levels.

The preliminary production figure for 1950 released by the Tariff Commission indicated the output of anilin was around 97,946,424 pounds, including the 9,575,016 pounds turned out in December. This represented an increase over the some 72,311,000 pounds produced in 1949.

Dichloroanilin—Ceiling prices prevailing on this item were erroneously reported the previous week as ranging from 75 to 80 cents per pound, depending upon the producer. However, the figures indicated should have read 75 to 83 cents per pound, since the 83 cents per pound price was established in December and prevailed in some quarters at the time of the price ceiling freeze. The great bulk of the total output, however, of 2,5-dichloroanilin moved at the 83 cent per pound figure. Supplies were critically short by reason of the benzol and chlorine scarcity, and delivery was reported in some cases to be running several weeks behind schedule.

Monochlorobenzene—The acute scarcity of this item remained unchanged last week, some sources feeling that the supply situation was getting worse instead of better. Prices in effect during the base period ranged from 9 to 10 cents per pound, and these levels became the ceiling prices under the GCPR issued January 26.

The preliminary total 1950 production figure issued by the Tariff Commission for 1950 indicated that during that year some 346,790,372 pounds was produced, as compared with the final production figure for 1949 of some 251,503,000 pounds. The December output amounted to 31,211,823 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market was in a tight supply position by reason of the

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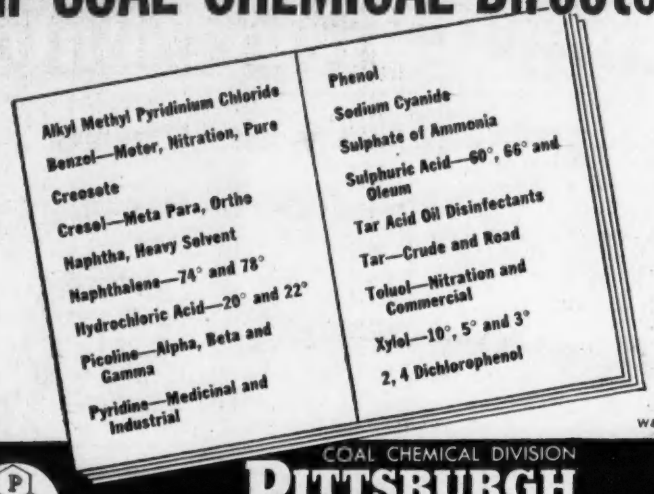

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heavy quantities which moved under DO rated orders. The matter of DO rated orders was not a uniform pattern for all manufacturers, some reporting that as high as 60 percent of their output moved under DO ratings, while others were as low as half that figure. The overall result, however, was insufficient material to go around among the varied and heavy civilian requirements, chiefly for the manufacture of alkyd resins and plasticizers. There was no relief in prospect from the present tight market supplies, and it looked as if things would be less bright during the second half of the year than during the first half, by reason of the increasing difficulty with respect to imported naphthalene.

The preliminary production figures, subject to later revision, released by the Tariff Commission indicated that the 1950 output of phthalic was 214,709,425 pounds, a figure which included the 20,250,081 pounds turned out in December.

Bids Wanted

Barium hydroxide, 10,800 six-ounce bottles, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8428, March 21.

Calcium hydroxide, 25,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8452, March 21.

Caustic soda, 3,000 pounds, and 6,000 13-ounce cans, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9964, March 12.

Chlorine, water purification, 34,950 pounds, 832nd Air Force Specialized Depot, Topeka, Kans., invitation 762, March 8.

Compressed gases; acetylene, boron trifluoride, butadiene, carbon dioxide, chlorine, ethylene oxide, hydrogen bromide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen sulphide, methyl mercaptan, nitrogen, oxygen, phosgene, sulphur dioxide, etc. National Institutes of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md., invitation J-267, March 8; dichlorodifluoromethane, 3,625 pounds, and methyl chloride, 195 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9964, March 12.

Cornstarch, 13,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8502, March 20.

Desiccant, 5,760,000 ounces, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8436, March 27.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 220 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9964, March 12; 1,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-12146, March 13.

Ethyl alcohol, 14,000 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9964, March 12.

Hydrofluoric acid, 18,975 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8427, March 22.

Laundry supplies: soda ash, 80,000 pounds, calcium hypochlorite, 6,000 tins, sour, 80,000 pounds, starch, 50,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8423, March 16; bluing, 288 32-ounce bottles, and 384 one-gallon bottles, invitation 8496, March 16.

Linseed oil, boiled, 40,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,986, March 14.

Lubricant, inner tube and aircraft tire, 7,200 pounds, 832nd Air Force Specialized Depot, Topeka, Kans., invitation 768, March 8.

Milk powder, 186,800 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3702, March 12.

Naphtha, coaltar, 1,000 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Office (Washington 25) schedule 9966, March 13.

Oleomargarine, 221,356 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase (Albany 1) invitation 3703, March 13.

Paint & allied products: paint, acid-proof, 57,000 gallons, camouflage, 9,000 gallons, stencil, 11,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,978, March 12; paint, cold water, 12,500 gallons, oil, 190,000 gallons, enamel, 31,250 gallons, invitation B-53,985, March 13; paint, oil, 70,000 gallons, invitation B-53,986, March 14; primer, 600 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer, Washington 25, schedule 9966, March 13.

Petroleum products, various, large quantities, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency (Navy Mail Center, Washington 25) invitation 98, March 9.

Pigments: chrome green, approx. 425,000 pounds, as required during fiscal year starting July 1, 1951, samples March 13, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) schedule 2, date undecided; approx. 90,000 pounds, invitation BEP-375, date undecided; mixed black, 500,000 pounds, samples March 13, schedule 1, date undecided; 50,000 pounds, invitation BEP-376, date undecided; red iron oxide (dry Indian red) 144,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,980, March 9.

Sealing compound, battery, 2,300 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8445, March 20.

Shock absorber fluid, 2,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8508, March 28.

Skin protective compound, 10,500 containers, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8453, March 23.

Soap, low-titer, 5,000 pounds, hand grit, 70,312 pounds, laundry powder, 1,500,000 pounds, ordinary laundry, 375,000 pounds, general cleaning paste, 375,000 pounds, saddle, 35,000 pounds, borax compound, 12,500 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps (Washington 25) invitation 1099, March 12; toilet, 2,700 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 97944 3, March 15.

Soda ash, 7,800 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9964, March 12.

Sodium arsenite solution, 2,750 gallons, Quartermaster, Second Army, 37 Commerce Street, Baltimore 2, invitation 138, March 8.

Turpentine, wood, steam distilled, 60,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,986, March 14; gum spirits, 10,000 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9966, March 13; 300 gallons, Federal Supply Service (P.O.B. 5127, Cleveland 1) invitation NY-2H-28398, March 14.

Wax, water emulsion, 2,000 gallons, 832nd Air Force Specialized Depot, Topeka, Kans., invitation 769, March 8; floor, 1,310 gallons, and 100 cans, water emulsion, 5,750 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 4) invitation CH-28640, March 19.

Wood preservative, creosote 600 gallons, and water repellent, 220 gallons, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9966, March 13.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals was spotty last week, though withdrawals of most materials against former orders continued active. Scarcity of bichromates and sodium hydrosulphite continued to restrict business for domestic and shipment abroad. Recent advance in prices for corn derivatives was not maintained and quotations were adjusted downward last week. Egg products continued in tight supply. Technical albumen who boosted sharply, while edible albumen and domestic yolk were firm, manifesting a higher trend due to increased production costs. Price index advanced 6.8 points.

Consuming inquiry was keen for potato starch for forward delivery. Business was affected by the lack of offerings for summer requirements, especially from Maine grinders. Corn dextrin and starch moved steadily into consuming channels as demand kept pace with production. Tapioca flour remained firm on spot, reflecting the strength of primary markets and scarcity of available stocks for shipment

Buying interest in tanning materials was confined to wattle bark and extract and quebracho extract. Shipments of quebracho extract from the Argentine were still suspended. Offers of wattle bark and extract were practically nil.

Cattlehide leather production was smaller and estimated at 2,049,000 hides in December, compared with 2,248,000 during November, according to Tanners Council. Production of other skins also declined. Calf and whole and kip skins totaled 860,000 against 993,000 in November; goat and kid skins, 3,015,000, compared with 3,313,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,361,000 against 2,531,000.

Production of woolen and worsted woven fabrics rose to 122,000,000 yards during the fourth quarter of 1950, 5 percent above the third quarter output, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Preliminary data indicated a production of 457,800,000 yards during 1950, an increase of 10 percent above 1949. An average of 10,800,000 pounds of raw wool (scoured basis) was used weekly in December, according to the Census Bureau. December yarn production on woolen and worsted system averaged 14,900,000 pounds weekly, 3 percent below November, but 10 percent higher than in December, 1949. Yarn production during 1950 totaled 801,700,000 pounds, compared with 687,000,000 pounds in 1949.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Production was indicated at 79,462,488 pounds during December and preliminary figures estimated the output during 1950 at 902,458,463 pounds, according to U. S. Tariff Commission. Market was firm at prevailing quotations. Consuming demand continued in good volume.

Bichromates—Firm tone featured this market. Supply condition continued tight. Demand was active and exceeded available supplies. Producers restricted deliveries to regular customers. Quotations were unchanged and strong. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate amounted to 9,670 short tons in December, compared with 8,577 tons in November and 6,726 tons, December 1949.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Supplies were scarce and the market strong. Production was sold up and makers turned down new business, and allocated stocks to regular customers.

Sulphonated Oils—High cost of castor oil has further stiffened sulphonated grades. Prices were firm and more or less nominal, depending upon sellers ceilings. Other sulphonated oils were also strong. Trading was light and spotty.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Active consuming demand continued to keep stocks in limited supply. Albumin and dried soluble blood were maintained at current levels.

Corn Dextrin — Consuming demand continued active for prompt delivery, which kept production sold up and supplies low. Price schedules were reduced 17c. per pound for all grades last week. Gum dextrin was quoted at $8.54 per 100 pounds, paper bags carlots, New York delivery; dark canary, $8.39; yellow canary, $8.29 and white, $8.13, same basis. Less carlots commanded the usual markup of 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch — Lower prices were quoted for pearl and powdered last week. Pearl was reduced 16c. to $6.74 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots New York delivery and powdered to $6.86 per 100 pounds, same basis. Smaller quantities were quoted 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Consuming demand continued to absorb the bulk of the output and offerings were scarce. Visible corn supply increased 2,128,000 bushels to 67,733,000 bushels for the week ended February 24, compared with 44,335,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Corn Sugar—Prices were lowered 16c. per 100 pounds last week. Chipped tanners sugar was quoted at $6.90 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and $6.96, barrels, carlots, New York delivery.

Egg Albumen—Scarcity of supplies kept this market strong. Edible was unchanged and maintained at recent advance. New production has been delayed by the high costs of eggs and which has unsettled the market and made quotations more or less nominal. Edible flake ranged from $1.86 to $1.88 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller, and powdered, $1.90 to $1.92. Technical was scarce and prices were lifted to 93c. to 95c. per pound, as to quality and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Tight supply condition continued to feature this material. Domestic yolk was in limited supply and maintained at $1.30 to $1.32 per pound, as to seller. Chinese yolk was firmer ranging from $1 to $1.05 per pound, duty paid on spot.

Potato Starch—Consuming interest in futures was active, though trading was slow, owing to scarcity of offerings. Grinders limited offerings, especially from Maine, for forward delivery, preferring to await the developments in the potato supply situation. Starch was in steady request for delivery against former contracts. Carlots were unchanged at 5¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine mills and 5½c., f.o.b. Idaho mills. Stocks on the spot were quoted at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Prices were unchanged and firm, reflecting the higher cost of replacements. Trading in spot stocks was moderate. High grade Brazilian was held at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse; mediums, 7¼c. to 7¾c. and low, 7c. to 7¼c. depending upon quantity. Increased cost of Java and Siam replacements caused buyers to withdraw buying interest in forward deliveries.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Prices were firm, despite spotty demand. Supplies were light and well held at unchanged quotations.

Myrobalans — Trading was quiet and quotations were more or less at nominal. Primary market was firm and the bulk of trading of late was reported for European account. Prices were unchanged and steady for all grades.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to show considerable interest in replacements, but business was at a standstill as supplies were still unavailable for shipment from the Argentine. Offers for shipment were suspended a month ago. Quebracho extract imports totaled 23,779,000 pounds during December compared with 20,424,000 pounds in November and 15,450,000 pounds, December, 1949. Monthly average imports amounted to 9,552,000 pounds in 1949, compared with 12,753,000 pounds during 1939, according to Bureau of Census.

Wattle—Scarcity of both bark and extract for shipment from Africa continued to restrict business. Consuming inquiry continued active for prompt and forward delivery. Prices were unchanged and strong.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, tech., 8c. per lb.
yolk, Chinese, 2c. to 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn dextrin, 17c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 16c. per 100 lbs.
sugar tanners, 13c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
299.0	292.2	279.4	225.1	246.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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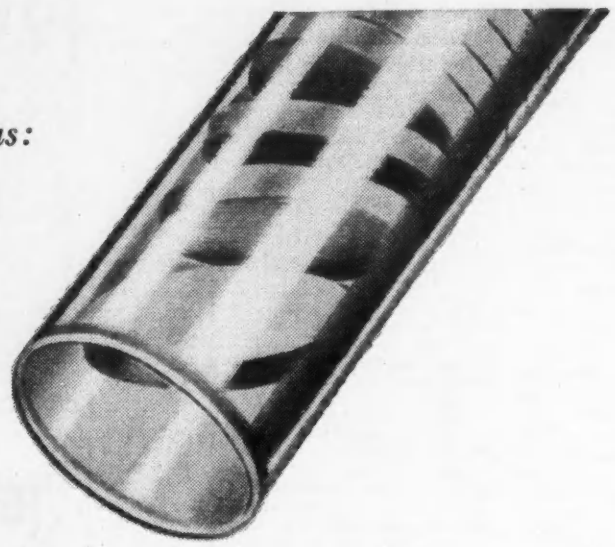

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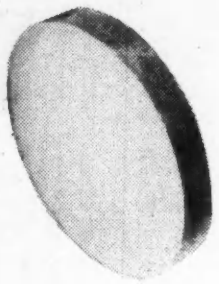

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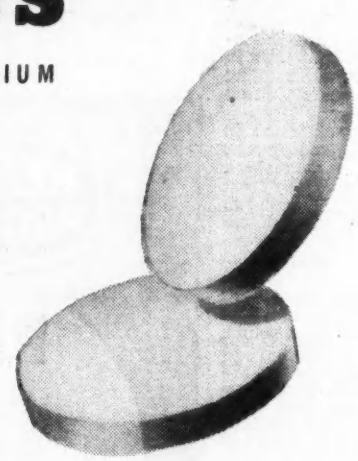

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Argols continued to advance in a strong market, last week moving up by some $12 per 100 kilos, resulting in a mounting production cost for tartrate manufacturers. Thus producers of tartrates and tartaric acid were being subjected to a tightening price squeeze due to the mounting cost of uncontrolled foreign source raw material, against a controlled and frozen price ceiling domestically on the finished products. Menthol on the domestic market was confined to minor jobbing transactions, resulting in further weakening of the price structure by some 35 cents per pound. Skimmed milk powder moved up ¼ cent per pound on roller process material and down a like amount on spray process material. Corn syrup dropped 14 cents per 100 pounds. Eserine salicylate eased in a quiet market. Capsicum oleoresin and ginger oleoresin, under imposition of the price ceiling freeze last month had been rolled back 15 cents on the capsicum and 75 cents on the ginger oleoresin made from African root.

Chemical manufacturers were not only hampered by widespread raw material shortages, but also by packaging problems with respect to their finished products. Steel drums have been a serious matter for several weeks, and most firms were requiring substantial deposits on all drums to assure their return. Others were buying back the drums shipped their customers at a flat fee, insisting upon the sell-back to them of their drums, before subsequent shipments would be made. In addition, the paper shortage was causing considerable concern both with respect to fiber drums, and to a somewhat lesser degree with respect to multiwall paper bags. Impregnated paper bags were subject to further curtailment due to the scarcity of certain synthetic impregnating resins.

Alcohols, esters, ketones, and glycols continued to present an acute supply problem all along the line. While the 1950 production output in almost every case was well over that of 1949, the increased demand for both civilian and military end-use had expanded far beyond the increased productive output.

Alcohol—There was no let up in the pressure of demand against the short supplies of alcohol. New crop molasses was beginning to come in, but this was not expected to bring any permanent relief to the alcohol shortage because of the very greatly expanded military and civilian end uses to which the product was now being put. Some substantial quantities of Puerto Rican alcohol were being offered, but usually at price levels which the American market would not sustain.

Amyl Acetate—Prices on the regular grade ranged from 28 to 30 cents per pound, while the high test material varied from 29½ to 31½ cents per pound. Supplies of fermentation material were extremely scarce due to the critical supply position of fusel oil as well as the acute scarcity of acetic acid.

Atropine — Sellers in many instances find it difficult—even impossible—to pay the present replacement cost and still sell into consumption at their official price ceilings. The late rise in prices abroad established prices that oftentimes are spot sellers' official ceilings—which, of course, leaves no room for profit to the importers. Quotations on sulphate ranged $5.75 to $8.25 per ounce; on alkaloid, $9.75 to $13.75. Some sellers actually have the top end of the price ranges as their official ceiling and said prices appear to be sufficiently high to permit profitable manufacture of atropine from domestic raw material—as such raw material become available in the future. Meanwhile, domestic production must depend on raw material obtained in foreign origins, and foreign prices are fully $1 per ounce higher than prevailed not long ago.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were firm, and the best that could be said for Brazilian beans was that the market was nominal somewhere in the vicinity of $275 per long ton.

Imports of beans last week amounted to 2,612 bags equivalent to 4,141,400 pounds, as compared with the 803 bags, or 120,450 pounds brought in the previous week, and 61,679 bags or 9,251,850 pounds imported during the corresponding week of last year.

Total imports so far this yar amounted to 281,782 bags equivalent to 42,267,300 pounds, as compared with the 306,020 bags or 45,903,000 bags which arrived during the corresponding period of 1950.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Argols, $12 per 100 kilos.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn syrup, 12c. per 100 lbs.
Eserine salicylate, 50c. per oz.
Menthol, 35c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, spray process, ¼c. per lb.
Oleoresin, capsicum, domestic, 15c. per lb.
ginger, African, 75c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
271.7	272.7	274.3	255.8	251.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Citric Acid—Domestic production is at its present zenith; even were more molasses and sulphuric acid—two raw materials in definitely tight position—readily obtainable, domestic production right now could not be changed. A different story may exist, come July when new production facilities will start manufacture. Given the needed molasses and sulphuric acid—and there is some reason to think they will be forthcoming—the output of domestic citric acid will rise. Meanwhile there is a far greater demand than producers here can supply. The result, first, was the development of a "gray" market but the color of the secondhand market is now described as "black." Operators in resale merchandise are petitioning regular buyers for a portion of their deliveries, offering around 52c. per pound for diverted material and proposing resales around 58c. and 60c. If only British production would return to normal, some of the demand now sent here by British commonwealth members would disappear. For the time being, the situation is highly uncomfortable.

Cocoa Butter—Under the influence of somewhat expanded selling pressure, plus a moderate, downward reaction in prices for beans, quotations on butter dropped to 78c. to 83c. per pound last week and then rose to 79c. to 84c. Fluctuation of prices was expected to continue almost indefinitely since the butter market is closely responsive to the shifting of prices paid for beans.

Collodion — The USP standard grade was quoted firmly at 32½c. per pound and the flexible at 34c., in drums, and these were the ceiling prices currently existing in the market under the GCPR order issued January 26. Demand was reported as being in a steady position against short but not critical supplies. The primary problem with respect to marketing collodion was the problem of tin-lined drums, which under current regulations were difficult or impossible to replace.

Corn Syrup—After a price reduction of 14c. per 100 pounds, the market was currently quoted at $6.91 per 100 pounds for carlot barrel quantities, and at $7.06 per 100 pounds in less than carlot barrel quantities.

Emetine—The future of this article is tied to many influential factors. As to raw material, only a short time remains in which to get the ipecac root collected in the foreign primary markets. Judging by the very small quantities offered at export points, the outlook for ample stocks of root is poor. Against the dangers inherent in this raw material difficulty would seem to be the apparent dependence of U. S. governmental officials on certain new antibiotics to combat the dysentery implied wherever armies fight. It was said last week that should the government return to the market for large quantities of emetine, satisfaction of its demands would be very difficult. Goods of domestic manufacture were quoted at $38.75 per ounce last week.

Eserine — Salicylate may be quoted closer at $32.50 to $34 per ounce but the minimum on sulphate appeared to be $33.50 to $36. The range was determined by the quantities in demand.

Ethyl Acetate—The supply position of this ester solvent was one of acute scarcity by reason of the continued severe shortage of ethyl alcohol, added to which was the critical shortage of acetic acid which currently plagued ester solvent producers. With both alcohol and acetic acid scarce, there was little hope of any significant relief in the months immediately ahead.

Prices held to their ceiling levels in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

65
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which the price ceilings of different fermentation producers listed tankcars of the 85 percent grade at levels of 18c. to 20c. per pound, depending upon the producer. Meanwhile, synthetic material which was quoted at 13c. per pound on the 85 percent grade at the time of the price ceiling order, was frozen at least 5c. below the fermentation product, and was likely to be held there indefinitely.

The Tariff Commission reported the December production of 85 percent grade ethyl acetate as 7,665,314 pounds. This brought the preliminary total production figure for the year of 1950 to 86,756,655 pounds.

Fusel Oil — Prices on refined fusel oil ranged from 27c. to 28c. per pound in tankcars, but the supply position was one of such scarcity, that it was hard to get material in more than less carlot drum amounts. Some little bit was being sold, but most sources were not offering the material, since they were acetating all that they produced, and what small amounts they could pick up here and there of crude. Crude was extremely scarce, and what was offered was usually bid up to abnormally high price levels, according to past experience, all of which allowed for very high ceilings on crude, as compared with relatively low ceilings on refined.

Menthol—There was no menthol market last week—if by market is meant the buying and selling of a commodity. There were menthol prices, and they were reduced still further until it appeared likely that the market was actually somewhere between $13.40 and $13.60 per pound—probably no lower than that and certainly no higher. The fact was that a very small business was done at $13.40. The larger manufacturing consumers were entirely aloof from the spot last week nor did they seem likely to return at an early time. The best of local opinion was that such consumers have covered needs at least until next Summer. Meanwhile, the best that sellers can expect is a spotty, strictly jobbing trade.

Mercurials—All price rollbacks have been completed and the present quotation schedules appear to be uniform and in line with the price requirements of the Office of Price Stabilization "freeze" order. Official quotations on quicksilver in Spain remain at $200 per 76 pound flash, f.o.b. Spanish ports. Locally, absence of sustained buying has had a reactionary effect on some sellers' price views on the metal. Demand for mercurials generally have been about normal but expansion of marine operations is expected to increase the use of mercury oxide paints substantially. It is also expected that purchases of mercury medicinals will gain with the expansion of the United States Army medical corps needs.

Milk Powder — Prices on whole milk powder were unchanged, the roller process material not moving in sufficient volume to establish a price. Skimmed milk powder, however, moved in a steady market with trading relatively light. Spray process material was off ¼c. per pound, while the scarcity of roller process material led to a stronger market position in which it commanded prices some ¼c. per pound over former levels. Prices currently ranged from 12¾c. to 14¾c. per pound on the roller process material and from 14c. to 15¾c. per pound on the spray process material.

CCC purchases during the period of February 15 to 20 inclusive amounted to 213,075 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder at the parity level of 12½c. per pound. There was no government purchase of roller process material. Government purchases this year to date totaled 7,148,850 pounds, as against 44,457,722 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Molasses — Blackstrap prices were unchanged last week. Feed demand was said to be slow with buyers confining their purchases essentially to current needs. Freight rates for off shore areas are reportedly very high for ships chartered for Cuban shipments in the last two weeks of March. Rates to East Coast ports, other than Boston which is still higher, range around 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon. In March of 1950, the rates were 1¼c. to 1½c. per gallon. Gulf port rates from Cuba advanced from slightly over 1c. per gallon last March to over 3c. per gallon this March.

Oleoresins—Imposition of price ceilings has compelled a restoration of some previous prices. Ginger oleoresin when made

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from African root became $8 to $9.50 per pound—a drop of 75c. Capsicum oleoresin manufactured from domestic red capsicums was $4.50 to $6.50, a fall of 15c. per pound.

Silver Nitrate—Prices held firm by reason of the stability in the current silver bullion market. December production was reported by the Bureau of Census as amounting to 6,343,000 ounces, as against the 4,736,000 ounces turned out in November. Production in December of last year stood at 4,092,000 ounces.

Tartaric Acid, Tartrates—The situation with respect to argols is so difficult that production costs in this country mount steadily in step with the rise in argols. Fewer argols are now offered abroad. First, because France has embargoed export of either argols or derived products. Second, Mediterranean countries producing acid and tartrates now strive to limit their export of argols and to expand their sales of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and Rochelle salt into the export trade. All of which makes it difficult for American manufacturers to get raw material sufficient to cover their manufacturing needs. The argols market abroad is apparently about $40 per 100 kilos.

Domestic tartaric acid was minimum at 39½c. per pound. Foreign acid has been bought abroad at 42c. per pound, in bond, which would be 48c. duty paid here. Demand for cream of tartar runs to high volume. One producer has experienced such a large volume of inquiries and orders from new, potential buyers that he has been forced to curb sales substantially so that his regular customers may receive their needs.

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period February 23 to March 1, were the following:—

To France—$300,000 for nonmetallic minerals and $1,970,000 for petroleum from the United States; $6,190,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and Latin America.

To Greece—$400,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States; $220,000 for inedible molasses from Latin America.

To Italy—$1,732,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Norway—$600,000 for tin plate from the United States.

To Turkey—$30,000 for industrial chemicals from the United States.

DuPont History Highlighted In New Technicolor Movie

"The du Pont Story," a motion picture highlighting the history of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., now in its 149th year, was screened for the press at the Paris theatre, New York, February 27. The seventy-two-minute technicolor film was shot in California and at numerous duPont plants and offices.

The film employs the administrations of duPont's ten presidents as convenient chapters for telling the story. A cast of 225 Hollywood actors and actresses, many of them well-known, is in the picture. Walter S. Carpenter jr., chairman of the board; Crawford H. Greenewalt, president, and members of the company's executive committee play their own roles.

Personal Products Names Copeland

Personal Products Corporation, Milltown, N. J., has named C. J. Copeland national field sales supervisor in charge of retail sales and merchandising training. He formerly was field supervisor in the eastern division.

Kellys America Moves

Kellys America, Ltd., has moved its offices to 30 Church street, New York 7. The new telephone number is WOrth 4-7142-3-4.

Trade Briefs

Charles Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has developed a concentrated oral drop form of terramycin for use in pediatric practice.

Standard Fruit & Chemical Corporation has made Isaac B. Grainger, executive vice-president of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, a director.

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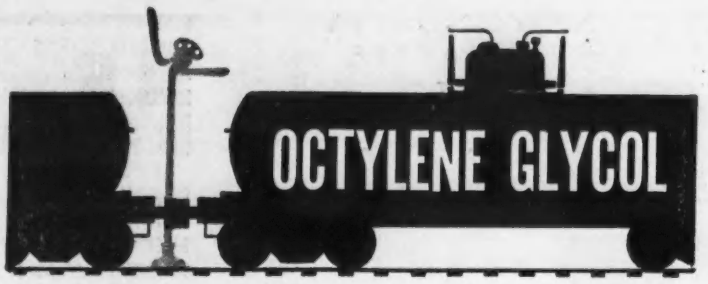

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CMRA Told Detergent Future Hurt by Shortage

—Continued from page 5

ing rapidly overcome by the construction program now under way, which will probably make available units with a combined capacity in excess of the estimated needs."

The other speaker at the morning session was Dr. Foster D. Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., who pointed out that there is a "limited availability of everything" and said the principal cause of shortages is the speeding up of an economy, with the greater diversion of products to necessary working inventories and to scarce hoarding.

Availability of Soap

Speaking of the growth of synthetic detergents, Dr. Snell said "it appears lack of increase in demand, and possibly decrease in demand, can be expected to result in free availability of soap over the next several years, at price levels not substantially above present ones." Synthetic glycerin expansion, he added, will fill the gap left by soapmaker's glycerin but at relatively high prices.

"The outlook for synthetic detergents looks less bright," Dr. Snell continued. "Shortages of benzene, sulphuric acid and molecularly-dehydrated phosphates must all be relieved to permit free expansion in that field. It is to be expected that one or more of these will delay continuation of the trend of the past three years.

"It is also to be expected, however, that within the next several years the detergent industry will become half soap and half synthetic detergent. When that point is reached will be soon enough for turning our glasses on the horizon to see what further changes are in prospect."

Toluene-Based Wetting Agent

In a question period that followed, Mr. Bramston-Cook declared that a toluene-based wetting agent is not satisfactory to the consumer because it packs, yellows and its secondary reactions result in disagreeable odors. Dr. Snell added, however, that the production of a wetting agent from toluene, rather than benzene, is not a hopeless problem.

In opening the afternoon session, the chairman, L. H. Flett of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, presented a chart illustrating the regular growth of synthetic detergents from zero in the early thirties to 1,200,000,000 pounds estimated in 1950. The rate of the increase was greater every year. He pointed out that it can't go up forever and said the question was when will it flatten out and will that happen suddenly or gradually. The chart also showed the upsurge in use of fats and oils when synthetics came into production. That, Mr. Flett felt, was because of the soap industry seeking better quality in the face of the new competition.

Benefits of 'Carbose' Use

W. L. Rippeteau, manager of organic sales for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, discussed that company's carboxymethylcellulose, tradenamed "Carbose," and described tests conducted to discover benefits derived from its use in various applications.

In household detergents, he said, it was found beneficial for laundering, hand dishwashing and general maintenance but not for machine dishwashing. In industrial application it was beneficial in commercial laundries, commercial hand dishwashing, bottle washing and floor and wall cleaning but not for commercial machine dishwashing.

As regards cosmetic formulation, he said, "Carbose" was found beneficial for creams, shampoos and shaving creams but not for hair preparations. In the textile industry it was found effective for cotton Kier boiling, boil off, soaping and desizing (cotton), but not for raw wool scouring, wool yarn scouring, wool carbonizing, wool fulling and dye leveling.

In the paper industry "Carbose" was found beneficial for de-inking waste paper but not for cooking rag stock, washing paper-making blankets or rewetting. It was not effective in the leather industry or as a metal cleaner.

In the tests where the inclusion of "Carbose" in a soap was found to be beneficial, Mr. Rippeteau reported, the principal reasons were that it gave the soap a slippery, soapy feel, had an emollient effect upon the skin, was active in suspension of dirt and acted as a lubricant.

Flotation Agents

J. A. Barr jr., head of derivative chemical sales for Armour & Co., discussed flotation agents, and described their growing importance as a result of the current heavy demand for metals and minerals. He described the froth flotation process, first used for fluorspar and phosphates about twenty years ago, and discussed at length the various flotation agents used.

In a discussion of silicate builders for soap, J. H. Reed, manager of commercial research for Diamond Alkali Corporation, said that properties added to built soap

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by sodium silicates, which were not obtained from soda ash, were:—better soil suspending power: increased detergency; increased whiteness retention, by preventing the redeposition of the soil; prevention of yellowing of the fabric by iron in the water supply; increased suds, and corrosion inhibition of aluminum washer parts.

He pointed out that the supply of silicates is tied in with soda ash and caustic soda and stated that the supply cannot keep up with demand. He was doubtful that there would be much relief from increased production until 1952, and said it would be a "miracle" if it arrived by then.

Phosphate Builders

J. C. Harris, research group leader at the central research laboratories of Monsanto Chemical Company, pointed out that phosphates, for use as soap builders, are in fairly good supply and are expected to remain so. He reminded that trisodium phosphate was the main builder in soap up until 1935, when tetrasodium pyrophosphate started to be used. He admitted prices on phosphates were high, although they continue to drop, and said that they can be used in combination with inexpensive carbonates and silicates.

Dr. D. H. Terry, of the chemical service laboratory of General Aniline & Film Corporation, declared that cheaper and better surface active agents are on the way. In view of the fact that their greatest use is in the textile industry, he said, newly developed synthetic fibers will present problems but these problems "will be met." Dr. V. Dvorkovitz, director of laboratories for Diversey Corporation, discussed cationic agents.

Tenn. Eastman Issues '51 Catalog

The Tennessee Eastman Company, division of Eastman Kodak Company, Kingsport, Tenn., has published its 1951 catalog of Eastman industrial chemicals. The 1951 edition includes specifications, properties and typical uses of all of the fifty-five industrial chemicals manufactured by the company. Of particular interest in the new catalog is the inclusion of solubility data covering twenty of the twenty-three Eastman aromatic compounds. Copies of the 1951 edition are available upon request to the company.

WHO Gets Membership Application from Japan

Japan has applied for full membership in the World Health Organization. The formal application of the Japanese government was made in a letter from Tokyo received in Geneva, Switzerland.

Dated February 6 and signed by Shigeru Yoshida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the communication states in part that:—"The Japanese government, with due regard to the Japanese people's keen interest in the objective and functions of the organization, accepts the principles underlying its constitution and is ready to perform whatever duties and obligations may be required of it as a member under the constitution."

The question of Japan's admission to WHO has been placed on the agenda of the fourth World Health Assembly which is due to open May 7 in Geneva. According to the WHO constitution, states not belonging to the United Nations can be admitted as WHO members by simple majority vote of the health assembly. To date, seventy-four countries have joined the World Health Organization and one country, Southern Rhodesia, has been admitted as an associate member.

Arner Co. Places New Laboratory in Operation

The Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has placed its new experimental laboratory in operation. Roy H. Clark, chief chemist of the concern, is in charge of the unit. The expanded facilities include equipment not only for the experimental preparation of items to be later translated into large-scale plant production, but also for the performance of all applicable physical tests.

MCA Elects Gaugler

Raymond C. Gaugler, president of American Cyanamid Company, has been elected to the board of directors of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, according to William M. Rand, chairman of the MCA board. Mr. Gaugler will fill the vacancy resulting from the recent death of former Cyanamid president William B. Bell.

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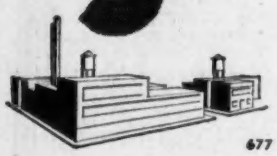

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ALCOHOL—1 dm, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Bremen
1 cs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Bremen
240 dms, Acosta Shipping Co, Havana

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—400 bgs, Chas Tennant Sons, Liverpool

ALUM, POTASH-CHROME—98 cks, Penson & Co, Gothenburg

AMINOMETHOXYCHLOROBENZENE — 17 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam

AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—8 cs, American Roland Corp, Gothenburg

ANILIN COLORS—71 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
48 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
23 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam
5 bbls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Francolor, Inc, Havre
72 dms, Geigy Co, Havre

ANIMAL WAX, CRUDE—68 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg

ANISEED—600 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg

ANATTO SEED—75 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
48 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Callao
72 bgs, Callao

ANTHRAQUINONE—128 kgs, Liverpool
29 cks, Nyanza Color & Chemical Co, Antwerp
34 dms, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool

ARABIC GUM—1,350 bgs, Innis Speiden, Port Sudan
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
200 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Port Sudan
152 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Port Sudan
254 bgs, J P Morgan, Port Sudan
203 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Orbis Products Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Henry Heide, Port Sudan
50 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam

ARGOLS—1,454 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
580 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
2,238 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Sete

ARSENIC—72 bbls, Hudson Chemical Co, Hamburg
40 dms, Chas Tennant Sons, Avonmouth
214 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico

ARSENIOUS ANHYDRIDE—376 cyl, Sete

ASPHALT—33,759 bbls, Shell Oil Corp, Curacao

PETROLEUM—17,357 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao

BABASSU KERNELS—12,999 bgs, General Foods Corp, Maranhao
1,666 bgs, El Dorado Oil Works, Maranhao
16,666 bgs, El Dorado Oil Works, Parnahyba
9,016 bgs, General Foods Corp, Maranhao

OIL—240 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Maranhao
220 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Maranhao
459 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Maranhao
173 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Maranhao
242 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Parnahyba
375 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oils, Maranhao

BALSAM—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cristobal

BARBASCO ROOT—207 bgs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Callao
156 kgs, Westinghouse International, Callao

BAUXITE—5,529 tons, Aluminum Import Co, Georgetown

ORE—4,199 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Paramaribo

RESIDUE—1,000 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Belfast

BAY OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Roseau

BEESWAX—24 bgs, Havana
41 bgs, Geck Trading Co, Havana
129 pkgs, E A Bromund, Alexandria
37 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
75 bgs, J J Gavin, Alexandria
12 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
300 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
111 bgs, Tampico
171 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Co, Djibouti
72 bgs, T F Grant, Djibouti
20 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Ciudad Trujillo

BENZOL—1 cs, Cosmos Shipping Co, Havre

BERGAMOT OIL—14 qu cs, Messina
39 half cs, Messina

BILE, OX—1 hogshead, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
2 bbls, Perry Ryer & Co, Stockholm

BONE BLACK—500 bgs, American Sugar Refinery, Alexandria

MEAL—2,204 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria

PHOSPHATE—1,120 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Newport News

BRUCINE—11 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow

BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—10 dms, Carr Bros, Vera Cruz

CANARYSEED—136 bgs, Istanbul
455 bgs, H S Cramer, Istanbul
227 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Istanbul

CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Rotterdam

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—328 cks, Elbert & Co, Genoa

CARDAMOM—36 cs, Assoc Commodity Co, Calcutta
8 cs, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
1 bg, Joensson & Cross, Bangkok

CARNAUBA WAX—2,241 bgs, Parnahyba
333 bgs, Fortaleza
56 bgs, W Diehl, Fortaleza
168 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Fortaleza
375 bgs, H J Mahar, Parnahyba
375 bgs, Chase National Bank, Parnahyba
876 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Parnahyba
438 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Parnahyba
323 bgs, Biddle Sawyer, Parnahyba
100 bgs, W J Hanson, Parnahyba
126 bgs, Smith & Nicols, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahyba
629 bgs, S C Johnson, Parnahyba
122 bgs, William Diehl, Fortaleza
168 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Biddle & Sawyer, Fortaleza
56 bgs, J W Hanson, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
563 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahyba
63 bgs, J H Schroder, Parnahyba

CASEIN—700 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Crawford Co, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Crawford Co, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—131 bgs, Gerard Daniel, Hamburg
391 bgs, Rotterdam
299 bls, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam

CASTORBEANS—847 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cabedello
1,400 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bombay
10,065 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
5,080 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
4,238 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Salvador
8,585 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
2,025 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza

OIL—99 dms, Interseas Trading Co, Bombay
258 dms, C Tennant Sons, Buenos Aires
75 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
335 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Santos

CHARCOAL—2,000 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Colombo
2,000 bgs, Temperleys Haslehurst, Colombo

CELERYSEED—87 bgs, W B Martin Co, Bombay

CERIUM CHLORIDE—97 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos

CHEMICALS—1,700 dms, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
244 cs, M Michel, Rotterdam
122 pks, M Michel, Rotterdam
45 dms, Marks & Coyle, Rotterdam
5 cs, Inland Alkaloid Co, Calcutta
11 dms, General Dyestuffs Co, Oslo
50 cs, Rotterdam
8 cs, Knickerbocker Carriers, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
100 bbls, F H Taussig, Marseilles
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre

AROMATIC—1 cs, Roure-Dupont, Havre

CHLORAL HYDRATE—6 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow

CHROME ORE—7,000 tons, Metallurg Inc, Karaghatch

CINCHONA PRODUCTS—40 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
2 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam

CINCHONINE ALKALOID—2 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Hamburg

CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, D Hecht Co, Colombo
400 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo

COALTAR DISTILLATE—111 dms, W D Neuberg, London

DYES—110 dms, Rotterdam
14 dms, Hensel Bruckmann, Rotterdam

COBALT NAPHTHENATE—27 dms, South American Minerals & Mdse Corp, London

COCONUT OIL—615 tons, E F Drew, Cebu

CODLIVER OIL—130 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
69 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Lisbon
558 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
70 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Alesund
123 dms, Arista Oil Products, Alesund
100 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Alesund
101 dms, S W Hampston Jr, Oslo

COD LIVERS—220 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Port Aux Basques

COLORS—167 bbls, Wilson Export & Import Corp, Bremen

COPAIBA BALSAM—30 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Para

COPAL GUM—125 bkts, S Winterbourne, Macassar
153 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
138 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
290 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
895 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Matadi
254 bgs, J A McNulty, Matadi
45 bgs, France Campbell & Darling, Matadi

COPRA—1,300 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi
700 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Nato

CRESOL—4 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool

CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
108 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, Liverpool
1 cs, Riches Nelson, Manchester
174 dms, J E Fox, Manchester
70 dms, Chas Page, Manchester
124 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Manchester
100 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Manchester
1 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Manchester
113 dms, Manchester
250 dms, Glasgow
200 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool

CUMINSEED—80 bgs, C E Griffin Co, Istanbul
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Beirut
363 bgs, Reney Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
236 bgs, Istanbul
320 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
200 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Bombay
100 bgs, W E Martin, Bombay
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay

DAMMAR GUM—840 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Singapore
150 bgs, Delov, Inc, London
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
100 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Prick
280 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
85 cs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
140 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
25 cs, W H Scheel, Singapore
20 cs, France, Campbell & Darling, Singapore

DEXTRIN—500 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam

DIMETHYLANILIN—5 bbls, Republic Chemical Corp, Antwerp

DRAGONS BLOOD—10 cs, Phillip A Hunt Co, Penang

DRUGS—10 bbls, Brauner & Co, Liverpool

CRUDE—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta

DYESTUFFS—16 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Antwerp
25 dms, General Dyestuff Co, Oslo

EARTH COLORS—30 cks, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Rotterdam
1,120 bgs, C J Osborn, Avonmouth

EMULSIFYING AGENT—27 dms, Wax & Rosin Products, Rotterdam

EPSOM SALT—1,000 bgs, Elbert & Co, Hamburg

ESPARTO WAX—32 bgs, F B Ross Co, Glasgow

ESSENTIAL OILS—8 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam
7 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
1 ck, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
1 cs, Allfreight Transport Inc, Havre
6 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Marseille
3 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Marseille
2 cks, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseille

FERTILIZER—1,500 bgs, Ashcraft Wilkinson, Rotterdam
500 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Liverpool

FISHMEAL—1,000 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Buenos Aires

SCRAP—2,174 bgs, Bank of California, Ilo

FUEL OIL—630,740 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Aruba
203,554 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
2,462 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
54,882 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
104,911 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
107,057 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao

GALANGAL ROOT—56 lbs, W H Muller, London

GALL, OX—8 cks, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Buenos Aires

GALLIC ACID—6 bbls, Universal Minerals, Inc, Genoa
15 kegs, American Dyewood Co, London

GELATIN—500 bgs, B Young, Ltd, London
100 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Polak & Schwartz, Algiers

GINGER—82 bgs, O P Sharma, Bangkok
143 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bangkok
80 bgs, Chas T Wilson, Cochin

GLANDS, BEEF—32 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Havana
8 cks, Wilson Labs, Buenos Aires
10 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Gdynia

HOG—7 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Co, Gdynia

SHEEP—2 kegs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
3 tcs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires

GLUE—500 bgs, Jong Forwarding Co, London

FISH—5 bbls, Harry Dixon & Sons, Kristiansund
10 cs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Kristiansund

STOCK—163 bls, H J Baker, Buenos Aires
56 bls, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
591 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Recife
268 bls, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Havana
28 bls, Callao

GLYCERIN—86 dms, R P Casado, Havana
115 dms, F H Lenway, Calcutta
200 dms, Tata, Inc, Bombay
8 dms, C J Schellings, Antwerp
40 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam

GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—20 kegs, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Corp, London

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
65 bbls, Superex Inc, Rotterdam

GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,914 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport

HENBANE—104 bls, The Inland Alkaloid Co, Alexandria

HENNA LEAVES—70 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
100 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
INSECTICIDE—1 bbl, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
IRISHMOSS—31 bls, Polaks Frutal Works, Rijeka
IRON OXIDE—27 bgs, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Bremen
27 bgs, Transatlantic Pigment Corp, Bremen
JABORANDI LEAVES—128 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Parnahyba
JALAP ROOT—34 bgs, Vera Cruz
KAMALA POWDER—31 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—419 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bombay
246 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
67 bgs, K A Export Co, Bombay
133 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
200 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
LABDANUM GUM—5 cs, F O Keller, Alicante
LANOLIN—8 cs, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—298 bls, Istanbul
LEAD—5,209 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ACETATE—40 cks, H D Sheldon, Rotterdam
20 cks, J E Bernard, London
VIRGIN—31,616 ingots, Philipp Bros, Rijeka
LEMONGRASS OIL—2 dms, Cristobal
LEMON OIL—500 qu cs, Norda Essential Oils, Messina
100 qu cs, T M Duche & Sons, Messina
400 qu cs, National City Bank, Messina
20 half cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Messina
LIGNITE—1,500 bgs, Bello Labs, Salonika
150 bgs, Kippers Co, Salonika
LIME OIL—1 cs, American Lime Corp, Castries
LIQUIDAMBAR—3 dms, Honduras Products Co, Cristobal
LITHOPONE—3,000 bgs, Wirth Products, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—1,729 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—4,800 bgs, James L. Quesada, Valencia
205 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Lisbon
192 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Vila Real De Santo Antonio
100 bgs, Public National Bank, Liverpool
900 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
40 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Charles Products Co, Genoa
300 bgs, Haras Co, Malmo
MACE—27 cs, Chas T Wilson, Macassar
127 bgs, K H Landes, Macassar
14 cs, W M Allison, Macassar
81 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
3 cs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Castries
33 cs, W Bernstein, Grenada
25 cs, Arthur G Dunn, Grenada
24 cs, W E Martin, Grenada
12 cs, Becker Mayer, Grenada
20 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Grenada
2 cs, Antigua
MANGROVE BARK—1,553 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Esmeraldas
MAGNESITE, CALCINED — 400 bgs, Continental Ore Corp, Salonika
MARJORAM—91 bgs, Callao
MEDICINAL HERBS—15 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
900 bls, Superintendence Co, Rijeka
20 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Antwerp
2 bls, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
ROOT—78 bls, National City Bank, Antwerp
SEED—1 bg, National City Bank, Cristobal
260 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Algiers
6 bgs, National City Bank, Cristobal
MENTHOL—50 cs, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
METACRESOTINIC ACID—18 kgs, Geigy Co, Liverpool
METAXYLIDIN—6 bbls, Astra Pharm Products, Gothenburg
METHOXYMETHYLAMINOBENZENE—7 dms, Rotterdam
METHYLAMINOCHLOROBENZENE—5 dms, C A Haynes, Amsterdam
MICA—105 cs, Stein Hall & Co, Calcutta
6 cs, Manchard Trading Co, Calcutta
122 cs, Ameritex Development Co, Calcutta
684 cs, James F Garneau, Calcutta
62 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Calcutta
10 cs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta
206 cs, Eugene Munsell, Calcutta
221 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta
190 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Calcutta
47 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
108 cs, Hal Delphin, Calcutta
5 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta
57 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta
540 cs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
356 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta
2 cs, Sigfried Cussel, Calcutta
1 cs, Spruce Pine Mica Co, Calcutta
11 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Calcutta
2 cs, General Electric Co, Calcutta
90 cs, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Co, Rio de Janeiro
29 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Rio de Janeiro
571 cs, Andrew Lager & Co, Rio de Janeiro
254 cs, 1st National of Boston, Rio de Janeiro
35 cs, Brazilian American Mica, Rio de Janeiro
45 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Rio de Janeiro
18 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials, Rio de Janeiro
185 cs, Silvio Gaguine & Co, Buenos Aires
39 cs, A V A Trading Co, Buenos Aires
155 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Buenos Aires
27 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
27 cs, Cosmopolitan Trading Co, Rio de Janeiro
18 cs, Brazilian American Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 cs, Hal Delphin, Madras
119 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Madras
83 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Antwerp
80 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
329 cs, Otto Gerdau, London
MOLASSES—1 cs, Charles Pfizer Co, Dunkirk
10,038 tons, Charles Pfizer & Co, Rotterdam
MONTAN WAX—2,000 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MURMURU OIL—285 dms, Glidden Co, Para
MUSTARD SEED—100 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
1,430 bgs, North Atlantic Seed Co, Hamburg
250 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
150 bgs, Charles Gulden, Hamburg
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Hamburg
100 bgs, Catania
MYRRH GUM—32 bgs, Richard O Heins, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—1,526 bgs, Antwerp
167 bgs, J E Fox, Avonmouth
907 bgs, M J Corbett, London
2,000 bgs, Charles Page & Co, Gdynia
NEATSFOOT STOCK—23 tcs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
NICKEL FORMATE—100 cks, American Firstoline Corp, Bremen
50 dms, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
NIGER SEED—133 bgs, K A Export Co, Vizagapatam
NUTMEGS—6 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Castries
56 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Grenada
59 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Macassar
14 bgs, Chas T Wilson, Macassar
NUX VOMICA—270 bgs, London
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Uddo Taormina, Palermo
227 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
350 dms, Hellenic Bank, Seville
75 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust, Seville
688 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
250 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
15 dms, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Seville
100 dms, National City Bank, Seville
25 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville
ORIGANUM LEAVES—167 bgs, Beirut
ORTHOCRESOL—23 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—98 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Rio de Janeiro
50 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Rio de Janeiro
145 bgs, W Diehl, Rio de Janeiro
OXALIC ACID—60 cks, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool
18 cks, A E Ratner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
61 dms, Concentra Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—228 tons, Glidden Co, Port Swettenham
274 tons, Welch Holme & Clark, Matadi
250 dms, Matadi
780 tons, Balfour, Guthrie, Matadi
515 tons, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—3 dms, J Manheimer, Bombay
PAPAIN—8 chests, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
14 half chests, J L Hopkins, Colombo
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Alicante
200 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
300 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
100 bgs, V M Calderon, Alicante
PARACHLOROTHOANISIDINE—7 dms, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—3 cs, S B Penick & Co, Penang
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
30 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
2 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Penang
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—2,180 bls, J E Bromund Co, Bremen
200 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
400 bls, Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,600 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—320 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
160 bgs, B Gopaldas, Cochin
80 bgs, J Berrage, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
150 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, M Rothschild, Cochin
160 bgs, V Panachand, Cochin
400 bgs, Golodetz & Co, Cochin
160 bgs, B Gopaldas, Cochin
320 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, M N Hakkak, Cochin
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
80 bgs, V Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
1,648 bgs, Alleppey
80 bgs, National City Bank, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Alleppey
240 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
100 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, M Golodetz, Alleppey
80 bgs, K A Export Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alleppey
720 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Bombay
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Bombay
72 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
70 bls, Home & Colonial, Rotterdam
WHITE—15 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
37 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Tandjong Priok
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
37 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
37 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
PERU BALSAM—3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cristobal
GUM—232 bls, L A Dreyfus, Ciudad Bolivar
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
60 dms, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
28 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Buenos Aires
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
44 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
29 dms, International Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—201,842 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
126,673 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHARMACEUTICALS—7 cs, Sandoz Pharm Co, Havre
PHENYLDIMETHYLPYRAZOLON — 15 cks, Antwerp
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—33 bgs, Omni Products Corp, Rotterdam
POPPYSEED—444 bgs, Joel & Bieler, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, Rotterdam
214 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Levis Furth, Hamburg
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Istanbul
200 bgs, W Bernstein Co, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co, Buenos Aires
POTASH SALTS—20 kegs, A Gusmer, London
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—401 bbls, United Sterling Corp, Hamburg
80 bbls, Hamburg
FERRICYANIDE—60 kegs, Leading Forwarders, Rotterdam
12 cks, London
MURIATE—1,050 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products, Bremen
PERSULPHATE—80 dms, Parsons & Whittemore, Hamburg
PRUSSIATE—100 kegs, P A Hunt, Antwerp
SULPHATE—900 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products, Bremen
PSYLLIUM SEED—128 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—8,344 bgs, Chilewich Sons, Buenos Aires
1,048 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
450 tons, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flasks, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
800 flasks, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
1,000 flasks, Chase National Bank, Genoa
250 flasks, F W Berk Co, Tampico
RAPESEED—1,111 bgs, Hartz Mountain, Rotterdam
OIL—150 tons, Incasso Bank, Rotterdam
605 tons, Rotterdam
1 dm, Dr M Sutton Girdler, Gothenburg
RESIN ETHOXYLINE—40 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
PHENOLIC—5 bgs, F K H Levey Co, Gothenburg
SYNTHETIC—47 dms, Rubber Corp of America, London
VEGETABLE—300 cs, L A Dreyfus, Iquitos
ROSEWOOD OIL—3 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Port of Spain
6 dms, George Luederz, Manaos
4 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Manaus
4 dms, Orbis Products, Manaus
4 dms, Orbis Products, Manaus
6 dms, Givaudan Delawanna, Manaus
RUM OIL—1 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, Genoa
200 bgs, Colonial Commerce Co, London
80 bgs, Kellys America, Ltd, London
30 bgs, Beirut
SAGO FLOUR—278 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
1,120 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SEEDLAC—577 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
137 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
136 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
681 bgs, Bluefries, Inc, Bangkok
68 bgs, Schwab Bros, Bangkok
653 bgs, Mantrose Co, Bangkok
677 bgs, MacLac Co, Bangkok
450 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
300 bgs, Bangkok
133 bgs, Kian Gwan Co, Bangkok
200 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Bangkok
600 bgs, Mantrose Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
200 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Calcutta
100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—125 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Tuticorin
25 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
120 bls, Richard D Heins, Aden

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

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CINCHOPHEN
CINCHOPHEN SODIUM
8-HYDROXYQUINOLIN
IODOXYQUINOLIN SULPHONIC ACID
NEO CINCHOPHEN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
PHENOBARBITAL
PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
THEOPHYLLINE

AROMATIC and FLAVORING CHEMICALS

BENZYL ALCOHOL
CINNAMIC ACID
DIACETYL
ETHYL PHENYL ACETATE
METHYL CINNAMATE
PHENYL ACETIC ACID

TECHNICAL CHEMICALS and INTERMEDIATES

BENZALDEHYDE
BENZOIN
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL CYANIDE
CYANOACETAMIDE
DIPHENYL ACETIC ACID
ETHYL CYANO ACETATE
8-HYDROXYQUINOLIN-5-SULPHONIC ACID

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SESAME SEED—3,618 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cristobal
667 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Cristobal
300 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cristobal
134 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cristobal
900 bgs, William G Scarlett, Cristobal
SHARK OIL—25 dms, Ocean Leather Corp, Pampatar
SHELLAC—300 bgs, Mantrose Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, MacLac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, W Zinsser, Calcutta
SILICON CARBIDE—181 bgs, Ohio Brass Co, Gothenburg
SOAP BARK—618 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODA ASH—23,624 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
250 bgs, South American Minerals & M'dse Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE — 2,579 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CACODYLATE — 8 cs, Mallickrodt Chemical Works, Marseilles
1 cs, Couray Products Co, Havre
CARBONATE—1,483 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—700 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
400 dms, M W Hardy, Antwerp
300 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust, Rotterdam
250 dms, H D Sheldon, Hamburg
NITRITE—199 bbls, Rotterdam
80 bbls, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg
55 cks, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC—507 bgs, Hamburg
150 bgs, I M Sobin, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
STRONTIUM LACTATE—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger Chemical Corp, London
STYRAX GUM—59 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Istanbul
64 cs, J A Davis, Izmir
12 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Izmir
43 cs, Ungerer & Co, Izmir
SULPHAGUANIDIN—3 cks, Productexa Co, London
TALC—568 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Sete
500 bgs, C B Chrystal, Sete
TANKAGE—502 bgs, International Packers Commercial, Buenos Aires
TANNING EXTRACT—1 cs, Adolf Schubert, Gothenburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, J H Schroder, Parnahyba
350 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
400 bgs, Analy Corp, Tandjong Priok
5,000 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Puerto Plata
938 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
3,740 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok
1,070 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Co, Tandjong Priok
999 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
1,500 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Puerto Plata
834 bgs, Merchandise Trading Co, Parnahyba
667 bgs, First National Bank, Parnahyba
810 bgs, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, H F R Dolan Sr, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok
PEARL—168 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
TARTARIC ACID—100 kgs, Irving Trust Co, Genoa
TEA WASTE—839 bgs, Chittagong
175 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Cochin
THEODOLITE—1 cs, Seismograph Service Corp, London
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—40 bgs, Tamm & Co, Vera Cruz
20 bgs, American Trust Co, Genoa
TONKA BEANS—8 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Belem Para
16 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Para
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 cks, Elbert & Co, Genoa
85 dms, Standard International Corp, Genoa
67 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
TRIETHANOLAMINE—50 dms, Elbert & Co, Antwerp
5 dms, Barr Shipping Co, Rotterdam
23 dms, Legion Chemicals, Rotterdam
TURMERIC—15 bgs, O P Sharma, Bangkok
TUNG OIL—129 dms, Pellew Wilson, Montevideo
207 dms, Chas Tennant Sons, Buenos Aires
TUNU GUM—124 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal
UREA—200 bgs, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Hamburg
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Zink & Triest, Roseau
3 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
38 cs, George Lueders, Tangjong Priok
VEGETABLE OILS—15 dms, Fougera & Co, Havre
VINYL ACETATE, POLYMERISED—40 bbls, Lloyd Assoc Ltd, Bremen
46 cks, Lloyd Assoc Ltd, Bremen
WAX FLAKES—200 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WHITING—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Liverpool
WOOL FAT—35 cs, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
GREASE—20 cs, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
151 dms, J J Gavin, Bremen
134 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
348 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
YACCA GUM—160 bgs, Adelaide
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Havre
1 dm, Givaudan Delawanna, Havre
2 bbls, Roure-Dupont, Oslo
ZINC CHLORIDE—60 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Antwerp
60 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
20 dms, Industrial Chemical Dyestuffs, Havre
CYANIDE—167 dms, Phillip Bros, Hamburg
ZIRCON ORE—3,198 bgs, International Titanium Co, Brisbane
ZIRCONIUM HYDROXIDE—27 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool
29 cks, F W Berk, Liverpool

Baltimore

BONE—1,497 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—387 dms, Philipp Bros, Manchester
100 dms, Glasgow
DAMMAR GUM—560 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
840 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore
50 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Penang
FISHMEAL—1,065 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
1,120 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Montevideo
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—160 cks, Davison Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, Ferro Metal & Chemical Co, Calcutta
MEDICINAL HERBS—17 bls, Blueridge Drug Co, Antwerp
NAPHTHALENE—1,696 bgs, Charles Page, Hamburg
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust, Seville
PEATMOSS—650 bls, W J Harris, Bremen
705 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
415 bls, Samuel Shapiro, Bremen
800 bls, Samuel Shapiro, Bremen
1,200 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, W G Scarlett, Buenos Aires
POTASSIUM SULPHATE—900 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,067 bgs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
8,300 bgs, International Products Co, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—305 bgs, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—268 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Tandjong Priok

Boston

BAUXITE RESIDUE—112 bgs, Richard Coulston, Belfast
BONE—874 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Montevideo
280 bgs, Eastman Gelatin Co, Santos
2,730 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
MEAL—830 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,700 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,600 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—1,000 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
34 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—23 dms, Riches Nelson, Glasgow
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—150 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
EPSOM SALT—200 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, I M Sobin, Hamburg
GELATIN—20 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Antwerp
120 bgs, Rotterdam
GLUE—100 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
1 ck, National Shawmut Bank, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Antwerp
100 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp
300 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Hamburg
STOCK—103 bgs, Edwin Butterworth & Co, Manchester
HOOF MEAL—168 bgs, A M Goldstein, Montevideo
MELAMINE—160 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
MICA—14 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
27 cs, Eugene Munsell, London
NAPHTHALENE—2,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Antwerp
250 bgs, T D Downing, Antwerp
700 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Industrial Trust Co, Seville
25 dms, National Shawmut Bank, Seville
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
RESIN, GEON—1 cs, D C Andrews, London
SODIUM CYANIDE—334 dms, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE TRIBASIC—1,067 bgs, I M Sobin, Antwerp
SULPHATE—6,000 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
SPERM OIL—200 dms, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Glasgow
54 dms, Glasgow
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—100 bbls, Chemicals Export Co, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—60 dms, Philipp Bros, Antwerp
WHITE—200 bgs, I M Sobin, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Malabar Import Co, Cochin

New Orleans

PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin

Norfolk

BONE MEAL—1,103 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—9 dms, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—1,472 bgs, J C Jett, London
1,399 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, London
1,334 bgs, Hollingshurst Co, London
1,557 bgs, J C Jett Co, Manchester
MICA—26 cs, Asheville Mica Co, Rio de Janeiro
143 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Calcutta
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Penson & Co, Bremen
POTASSIUM SULPHATE—300 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
973 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
RAPESEED—200 bgs, Wilfred Schade, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—530 bgs, Stein Hall, Tandjong Priok
TRIETHANOLAMINEOLEYLSULPHATE — 3 dms, Textron Southern Inc, London
UREA—662 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Antwerp

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL, ETHYL—1,326,327 gals, Kopper Co, Sete
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,600 bgs, Keasby & Mattison Co, Beira
400 bgs, Cape Town
BONE MEAL—1,062 bgs, Buenos Aires
2,223 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
CHEMICALS—420 dms, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
CHROME ORE—2,241,543 lbs, Continental Ore Corp, Beira
9,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Masinloc
CLAY—360 bgs, L A Solomon Bros, Hamburg
21,051,568 lbs, Fowey
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Charles Page & Co, Liverpool
150 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
18 dms, Isbrandtsen, Inc, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE—2,000 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Ivigtut
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EMERY, ARTIFICIAL—442 dms, R Mockery, inc, Marseille
GLYCERIN—85 dms, Conray Products Co, Malmo
DYNAMITE—70 cs, Rohm & Haas Co, Liverpool
42,780 lbs, National Bank of New York, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—270 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
6,007 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
ILMENITE—9,800 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Koilthottam
LEAD—215 pcs, North American Smelting Co, Kobe
MANGANESE ORE—200 bgs, Marseille
MILK POWDER—1,912 lbs, J H Hobson & Co, Sydney
METAL POLISH—50 cs, Carson M Simon, Hull
MOLASSES—18,996,431 lbs, E I du Pont de Nemours, Vera Cruz
NAPHTHALENE—895 bgs, Union Transport Co, Hamburg
NEATSFOOT OIL—158 cks, Philadelphia National Bank, Buenos Aires
OSSEINE—310 bgs, Kind & Knox, Gelatine Co, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,005 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Hamburg
375 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—225,680 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Las Piedras
114,837 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
93,628 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
101,220 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Las Piedras
333,926 bbls, Atlantic Ref Co, Pamatacual
322,696 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
231,050 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
182,339 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi
122,188 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas
372,759 bbls, Sinclair Refinery Co, Tuxpam
171,332 bbls, Sinclair Refinery Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,069 bbls, Sun Oil Co., Puerto La Cruz
112,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
TALC—2,000 bgs, Moore & Munger, Dunkirk
VALONIA BEARDS—686 bgs, Olson Sales Agency Izmir
WASHING BLUE—516 cs, Carson M Simon & Co, Hull
WATTLE BARK—1,096 bls, Bingham & Co, Mombasa
2,206 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
275 bls, Bank of New York, Beira

WHITING—2,000 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner & Co, Antwerp
5,400 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, London
ZIRCON SAND—669 tons, Brisbane

San Francisco

AGAR—4 cs, A J Distributing Co, Yokohama
ARABIC GUM, POWDER—40 bgs, E S Browning Co, Liverpool
BAUXITE—2,000 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Port of Spain
BONE MEAL—957 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—50 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
CHILLIES—100 bgs, M S Cowan Co, Kobe
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, D Hecht & Co, Colombo
COPAL GUM—69 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
GLYCERIN—10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
LEAD CONCENTRATES—867 tons, J Henry Schroder, Mollendo
200 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Salaverry
308 tons, Salaverry
COPPER CONCENTRATES—322 tons, Callao
70 bgs, Callao
SILVER CONCENTRATES—932 tons, W R Grace & Co, Pisco
ORE—964 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Arica
SLAG—164 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Antofagasta
ORE—1,263 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Antofagasta
153 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Arica
200 tons, J Henry Schroder, Salaverry
MOLASSES—5,786 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Iloilo
NICKEL SULPHATE—100 cs, F H Lenway & Co, Yokohama
NUTGALLS—420 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
PEPPER, BLACK—16 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Bombay
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—85,658 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sarawak
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
PYROTECHNICS—960 cs, F P Dow Co, Hong Kong
983 cs, Irving Ross, Hong Kong
99 cs, L W Loyd Co, Yokohama
RICEBRAN ACID OIL—1 cs, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Yokohama
SILICON METAL—101 cs, Assoc Metals & Minerals, Yokohama
SODIUM BICHROMATE—145 dms, F H Lenway & Co, Yokohama

MRO Materials Plan

—Continued from page 5

ficient MRO supplies, the firm may file with NPA an application for an increased quota.

To provide for seasonal businesses, the new regulation permits quarterly MRO quotas equal to the amount spent by the business for MRO in the corresponding quarter of 1950 (or fiscal year).

Businesses which were in operation only a part of 1950 are permitted a quota in proportion to the amount they spent for MRO while they were in operation, with reasonable adjustments for seasonal and other variable factors. New firms started after December 31, 1950, are permitted to acquire for MRO purposes the minimum amounts necessary for operation, up to $5,000 a quarter. They must obtain special NPA authorization for MRO expenditures above this amount. When the quarterly quotas for these businesses exceed $1,000, the NPA must be informed in writing of the base period used, the reasons for selecting it, and what adjustments have been made.

Small Businesses

Small businesses are permitted to extend "DO-97" ratings for MRO purchases up to $1,000 a quarter, without regard to the quota restrictions. All other firms making MRO purchases under "DO-97" ratings are required to follow the procedures established in the regulation for figuring their quotas.

In all cases where "DO-97" ratings are used to procure MRO supplies, the firm is required to charge against its MRO quota purchases made without use of the rating.

To provide for the orderly transition to the MRO program, NPA also issued a direction (direction 1 to reg. 4) governing MRO procurement during the remainder of the first quarter of 1951.

During the remainder of the first quarter of 1951, businesses may take one-half of their quarterly quota, disregarding their MRO purchases prior to February 27. If they need greater quantities for filling DO-rated orders already on hand, an application for an increased quota may be filed. It may be considered approved, unless the NPA advises to the contrary, and one-half of the increased quota may be used prior to April 1.

The "DO-97" priority rating may be applied to non-rated MRO orders now outstanding. Any orders so rated prior to March 15 shall take effect as of March 15. New "DO-97" orders placed prior to March 15 shall also carry the March 15 effective date, but rated MRO orders placed on or after March 15 shall take effect as of the date the rating is applied.

Chemical Allocation Order

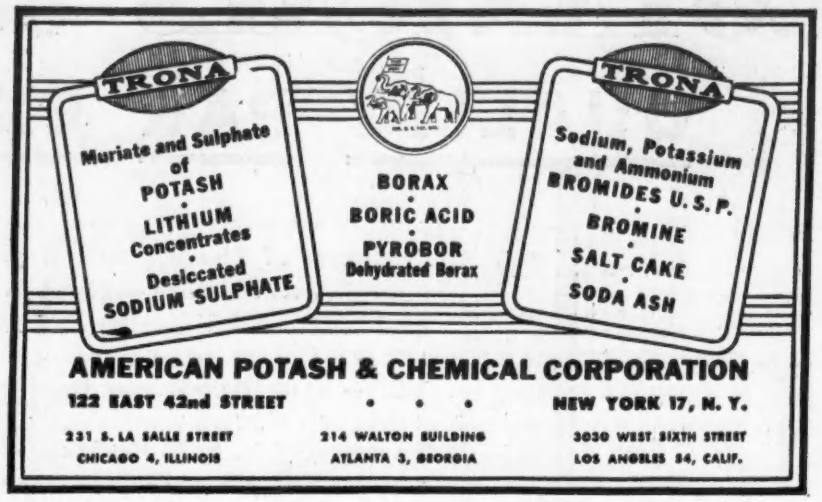
—Continued from page 4

provide 288,500 tons of steel products during May for the domestic freight car construction and repair program. This amount of steel is sufficient to permit the production of 9,000 new cars and for car repairs during the month, NPA said.

NPA informed the primary zinc users industry advisory committee that it will give active consideration to committee recommendations for strengthening present zinc controls to provide more of this metal for the defense program. Industry members indicated that a reduction in the present permitted use of zinc for non-rated orders would be advisable. They said that additional supplies for rated orders, as well as for defense-supporting programs, could be obtained by reducing the amount of zinc for filling non-rated orders to less than the present permitted rate of 80 percent of the average monthly use in the first six months of 1950.

An order was issued increasing, somewhat, the rubber available for civilian consumption, effective March 1, but delayed until March 15 the rubber industry's recommendations cutting back the use of natural rubber in a wide variety of products.

The order provides that rubber manufacturers may use 95 percent as much new rubber and 48 percent as much dry natural rubber per month as they used in the average month in the year ended June 30, 1950, subject to adjustments of the base period. Manufacturers using natural rubber latex will be permitted 114 percent of their adjusted base period consumption.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EXTRACTS · SYRUPS · COMPOUNDS · TINCTURES · RESINS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical drug dealers reported a very quiet market last week. Buying was mainly within jobbing limits and the total of trade was considerably less than that normal during the pre-Spring season in most years. Little selling pressure existed locally. Dealers were often faced with replacement costs at levels making purchases an act of questionable wisdom when the current price ceilings of sellers were taken into consideration. Practically all operators—buyer and seller alike—have turned conservative in their approach to the market. The index was off 0.2 point to 233.8.

Of some interest was the fact that sellers of seeds seemed to have adopted the view that such entities are not subject to price ceilings. Some seeds were definitely known to be subject to unrestricted price movement—mustard seed, for example. General freedom from seeds price ceiling restrictions seemed based on Section 14, paragraph (s) and No. 9 which reads "Seeds, including hay, pasture, legume and covercrop seeds and *other seeds*." The italics belong to OPD and the two words are the basis for the belief that seeds are free from price ceilings.

Foreign cables relating to crude drugs showed few signs of weakness, actual or potential. On the contrary, there was some reason to think that the failure of local importers promptly to close with offerings from abroad disturbs shippers very little at this time; shippers apparently find in other countries a willingness to pay the prices which are rejected often by New York importers. So long as that goes on, foreign prices are apt to be maintained but the picture may change when Marshall Plan American dollars are not so readily available in countries now using them to pay crude drug prices which the American importer rejects.

Balsams

Copaiba—Because of price ceiling limitations, one quarter on spot has returned quotations to a maximum of $1.50 per pound. Other directions named upwards of $2 and practically everyone called the market firm to strong.

Peru—Prices named by some sellers continued to rise but the overall range in quotations lacked change. The market ranged $1.90 to $2.05 per pound.

Tolu — Some further price advances took place but the range in local quotations remained unchanged at $5.50 to $6.50 per pound. Some quarters named $6.25 minimum. The fact seemed to be that suppliers occasionally have been caught under a very low ceiling.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The new peeling season is not far away and will begin at a time when prices for this bark are comparatively high when quoted in the spot market. The future developments will depend on how large collection may be this year and what has to be paid to get labor sufficient to bring in at least what is needed.

White Pine—Present indications point toward excellent demand for lumber — which should mean that ample quantities of bark should become available. No dangerous quantity is being carried over from the 1950 crop.

Beans

Vanilla — Replacement prices at the origin, when compared with most price ceilings of local importers, appeared to be relatively high and if minimum requirements of consumers are to be supplied, some relief would seem necessary for importers who cannot buy new stocks abroad to sell at current spot prices. OPS moves not at all fast to bring some order out of the chaos of uncertainty in which those in whatever import business often find themselves.

Berries

Juniper—It will not be too easy to replace goods at present prices abroad and resell them at current quotations. Also, there is much concern with respect to the probable care that foreign shippers will give to the preparation of goods for future export to this country.

Flowers

Chamomile — Prices appeared to be solidified at 80c. to 85c. per pound, a quotation which importers said was in line with what the present spot stock cost in the primary market and proved to be a return of prices to levels last quoted in early August, 1950. The supply currently available did not constitute a reserve in excess of conservative size.

Saffron—The price on Spanish flowers went to $25 to $26 per pound but the movement was mainly a reflection of the fact that those with a lower ceiling had exhausted stocks and the market thereby had been forced up to the next of minimum levels. Some ask as much as $26 minimum.

Gums

Aloe — Replacement costs as received last week did not suggest the early development of lower selling prices when replacements shall come in the spot market. Undertones were exceptionally firm in all quarters and little or no price competition was possible because of the first cost of the currently unsold supplies.

Mastic—The first arrival noted over a long period of time came to the spot and local offerings came into the market at the slightly highe price of $2.35 to $2.50 per pound, a quotation said to be allowable under current ceilings of some suppliers.

Tragacanth—The markets at home and abroad continued to be strong and without the least sign of an easier price situation being developed at an early date. Sellers were reserved, especially those caught with very low ceilings.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Prices received via cable by some local suppliers indicated that the replacement costs to this market had dropped moderately at the origin. Spot quotations yielded some ground and were found to range 43c. to 45c. per pound.

Lobelia—Considerable concern was felt regarding the probable size of the 1951 collection and the prices that will have to be paid if collection is to be stimulated sufficiently in a period when labor avail-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger, Rhattoon, 5c. per lb.
Gum mastic, 10c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, $1 per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, 3c. per lb.
Indian, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 3c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, 1¾c. per lb.
Danish, yellow, 1c. per lb.
English, yellow, 1¼c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Buchu leaves, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Chinese, star, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, 1½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Alleppey, 15c. per lb.
Indian, 15c. per lb.
Cassia, shortstick, 1c. per lb.
Canton rolls, select, broken, ½c. per lb.
Honan-Yunnan rolls, scraped, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 1½c. per lb.
Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 5c. per lb.
West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Marjoram, Peruvian, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 10c. per lb.
red, Japanese birdseyes, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, spot, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
233.8	234.0	234.0	184.9	195.2

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 23

New York

Cassia oil, 3 lots, 17 drums: not USP.
Chillies, 79 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 100 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 52 drums: decomposed.
Colombo root, 106 bags: filthy.
Cumin seed, 155 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 2 lots, 160 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 148 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 16 bags: moldy and wormy.
Orange peel, dried, 10 bales: filthy.
Pepper, black, 4 lots, 320 bags: filthy.
Poppyseed, 200 bags: contains portions of metal.
Turmeric root, 15 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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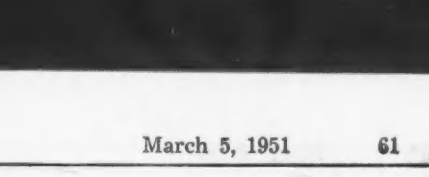

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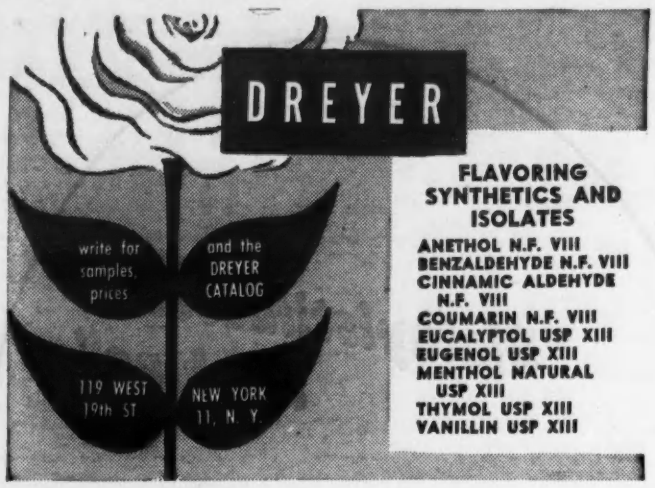

ability is apt to be reduced. A fair sized but certainly not excessive carryover in secondhands has been reported in some quarters.

Marjoram—Peruvian herb was available at the lower price of 36c. per pound but as high as 38c. was asked by some with an eye on probable developments with respect to replacement cost and the current price ceilings of local sellers.

Sage—Dalmatian leaves on spot were lowered to the basis of $1.03 per pound and goods afloat were suggested as being available around $1.01. Prices of other varieties underwent no developments. Demand was conservative at the best.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides—Most suppliers appear to have relatively low ceilings considering the fact that further arrivals from Chinese sources are unlikely. In view of the uncertainty of further importations, the fact that demand still remains well within jobbing limits serves to make the prospect less disturbing.

Ergot—Strong market conditions continued to prevail at all points. New crop in Europe is months away and relief from the current undersupply remained problematical. It appeared as though the unsold stocks abroad were in hands strong enough to enforce their price views—and said price ideas continued to be so high as to discourage import buying by local importers.

Irish Moss—Mail advices from France suggested some gain in supply as being likely when production gets underway in a major way. However, a surplus of supply did not seem to be in sight at this time unless the available labor increases in size and weather be propitious

Roots

Blood—Current activity was small and volume was light. However, sellers were content to maintain prices in better than steady fashion and a change in that aspect of affairs appeared to depend on what happens to collection and costs when the 1951 crop begins to reach primary market warehouses.

Dandelion—The moderate offerings from foreign sources continued to come in at prices suggestive of present spot quotations being well maintained in the immediate future. Demand was irregular and mainly for jobbing quantities.

Goldenseal—Collection was not expected to rise sharply when workers at the origin begin to get out the 1951 crop. No over supply in labor was likely. Furthermore, the amount of cultivated root to be depended on was uncertain. Prices remained relatively steady even though interest was limited.

Mandrake—Most of the balance of the 1950 crop appeared to have been bought by those whose export business in podophyllin resin with Great Britain has been expanded almost sensationally. Mighty little root of 1950 collection will hang over the market when gathering in 1951 shall begin.

Rhubarb—Sellers were reserved. Limited quantities of Chinese root have come here of late and seemed to consist of shipments made just before the trade embargo with China became effective. Prices for root in India showed no weakness but at this time it seemed likely that current requirements of buyers would probably be supplied mainly by root imported from India.

Senega—The Spring is not far off, yet the primary market at this time shows none of the weakness often normal to the source as Winter fades out. The market has been high for months; last week it was $2.80 to $3 per pound. Normally, prices should decline during the next three months or so.

Seeds

Anise — Star anise from China sold lower on spot; the market seemed to range from 38c. to 40c. per pound. Also, Spanish seed quotations were shaded to 21½c. to 22c. Other varieties lacked quotable change.

Caraway — Seed from Czechoslovakia and Poland were available on spot at 24c. to 24½c. per pound. Dutch seed held firm at 24c. to 24½c. Export licenses were not easy to get in Holland.

Cardamom — Decorticated seed from Alleppey was offered in the afloat position and the price was $3.85 to $3.90 per pound. Indian decorticated material was down to $3.50 to $3.60. Other varieties of cardamom fruit were unchanged.

Celery—Sharply higher quotations were noted. French seed became minimum at 37c. to 38c. per pound, while the produce

—*Continued on page 65*

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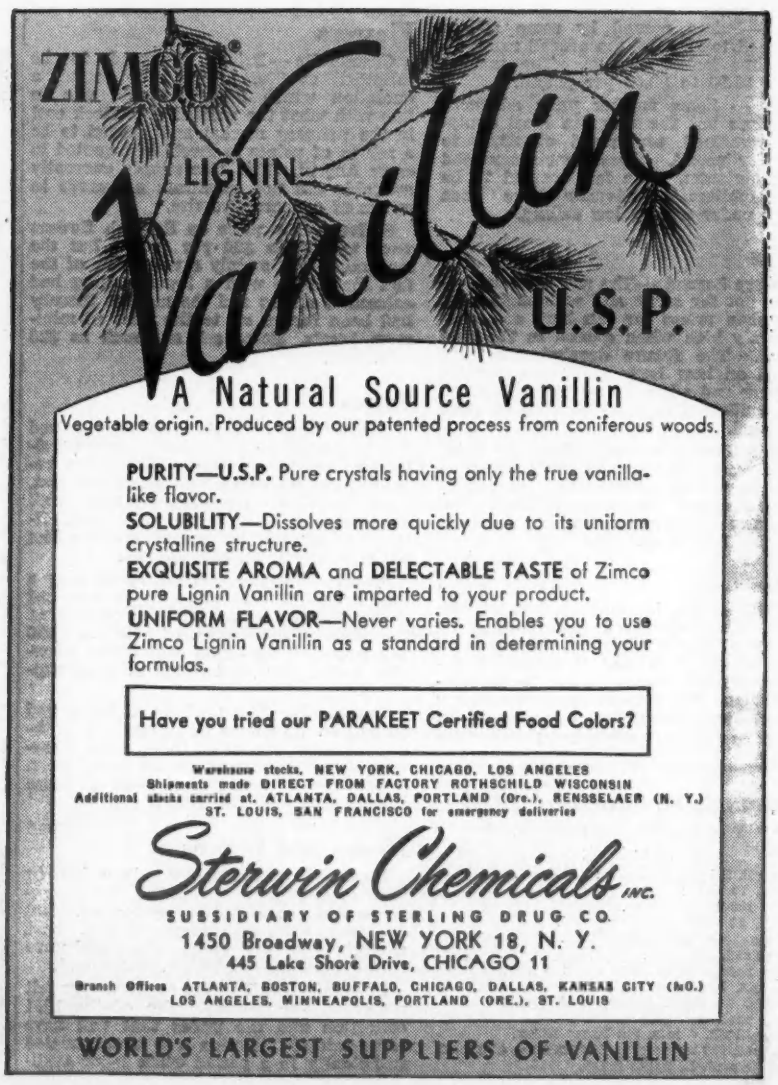
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Although it was reported that demand has picked up a bit in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market, dealers were not too happy about the general situation. While they remained hopeful of some relief from the difficulties which arose with the establishment of price stabilization, there has, thus far, been no improvement. The major problem continued to be the impossibility of importing the greatly advanced materials to be sold at their restricted prices. As time went by, a number of suppliers were forced to withdraw quotations of many items from the market, when warehouse stocks became depleted. This fact alone brought about advances in the minimum quotations of eight oils last week. These included cananga, clove, lavender, rose, Ceylon citronella, rose and Californian orange and lemon oils. The reductions made in the prices of eucalyptus, geranium, West Indian nutmeg and peppermint oils were adjustments made by individual dealers. Resulting from the various price changes was an increase of 0.7 point in the price index, placing it at 227.4.

Many large dealers were still in the process of studying their records in order to determine their individual positions. Few were making purchases of replacements at this time. Although importers and dealers hoped for a weakening of primary prices when heavy buying was curtailed, this has not occurred. It was believed that the continued active buying by other countries has helped to maintain the strong market. Thus, during the past week, there remained much uncertainty as to the future of this industry. For the present, however, handlers followed a policy of selling that which they had to offer and trusting to the future for an answer to their problems.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cananga oil, native, $1.50 per lb.
rectified, $1.50 per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Clove oil, 15c. per lb.
Lavender flower oil, 30-32%, 20c. per lb.
40-42%, $1 per lb.
Spanish spike, 20c. per lb.
Lemon oil, California, 25c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, 10c. per lb.
Rose oil, Bulgarian, $5 per oz.
Wormseed oil, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 15c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, West Indian, 40c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 20c. per lb.
redistilled, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
227.4	226.7	221.4	132.7	125.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—It has been reported that some new offers have come from European sources, although not directly from Russia. However, the quality of much of this material was uncertain. Prices on the spot market held firmly at $4 to $4.25 per pound.

Anise—The spot market has continued to hold firmly at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound and stocks were not large. It has been reported that there was some weakness in the primary market, but this has not been felt on the local scene.

Bergamot — This material has been placed in a most precarious position. Very few suppliers were in a position to purchase replacements at the newly increased costs. In most cases ceilings were lower than the price of replacements. Some small quantities were reportedly available on the spot market for as low as $7.55 per pound. More generally, spot material was priced between $8 and $8.50 per pound, if it was offered at all.

Bois de Rose—While there remained some limited stocks at prices ranging from $4.80 to $5.75 per pound, many dealers have been forced to drop this item from their list of offers because of the excessive costs of new material. It has been reported that there were very few offers from Brazil at this time.

Camphor — Sassafrassy oil remained quiet and unchanged. It ranged in price from 26c. to 69c. per pound and usual requirements could be met. White oil was almost nonexistent on the spot market and dealers saw small prospect of new material in the near future.

Cananga—There were only small stocks of this oil to be had on the spot market. The dealer formerly quoting the lowest price has now withdrawn from the market for lack of stocks and the range of prices was therefore advanced. Native oil was priced between $7.25 and $7.75 per pound, while the rectified item was offered from $8.25 to $9 a pound.

Cardamom—Offers were made most generally at $65 per pound, although the range of prices varied widely from $60 to $85 per pound. The supply situation was none too good, although all inquiries appeared to have been met. In the long view, as seen by one observer in the trade, a shortage of this oil may be expected. Because of the high cost of the seeds, distillers have been reluctant to buy and distill the material.

Cassia—Some recent arrivals from the Far East have helped to improve the spot supply situation a bit. Prices were firm at $5.25 to $6.50 per pound.

Cedarwood — Recent reports have indicated some improvement in the supply position of this article. After months of extreme tightness, production has been increased and a slight weakening was felt by the primary market. Spot quotations ranged more narrowly from 60c. to 90c. a pound.

Citronella—All varieties have now become extremely tight. Ceylon oil was quoted above the spot prices for shipment from the origin. Those dealers who could still offer the item placed quotations at $2.60 to $2.90 per pound. A few offers of true Java oil were made as high as $3.85 per pound. The Java-type oil was similarly high in price, ranging up to $3.15 a pound.

Clove—The price freeze has made it impossible for most dealers to continue to trade in this item. Bud prices continued to move higher without abatement, making distillation unprofitable. It was feared that the primary markets would remain strong, since other countries continued to purchase large quantities at the greatly increased cost. This country is not one of the largest buyers of this item and so can not influence the primary sellers. Spot quotations were somewhat higher, where the oil was available, at a range of $2.90 to $3.55 a pound.

Dillweed—This remained one of the very few quiet spots in an agitated market. Stocks were rather good and prices remained at the lowest point in years, ranging from $4.50 to $5.25 per pound. The heaviest consumption season was expected to begin late in March and continue through the summer. The next crop will become available in July.

Eucalyptus—Spot prices for 70-75 percent material was adjusted downward by several dealers, placing the quotations at $1.25 to $1.50 per pound. The 80-85 percent grade remained unchanged at $1.50 to $1.75 per pound. There was not much of this oil to be had and, it was reported to be firm for shipment. Indications from the origins were for a shorter supply of new material than was desired.

Geranium—While not overly large, stocks of this material seemed to be sufficient to meet demands. The price of the Bourbon oil was slightly lowered by one dealer and was offered between $26 and $33 per pound. Algerian oil could be had at $26 tao $32.50 a pound.

Lavender—The French flower oil has been found to be lagging in interest to consumers. It was felt that large purchases made during the past few months were the cause. Spot quotations for the 30-32 percent ester grade oil were 20c. per pound higher at $4.50 to $6.25 a pound. The 40-42 percent grade was also somewhat higher at $7.50 to $10 per pound. The single low offer of Spanish spike oil having been withdrawn, this material was more expensive at $3.30 to $3.90 a pound.

Lemon—The Californian oil continued to be very tight. A great many of the usual dealers no longer have material to offer and have withdrawn from the market for the present. The withdrawal of the lower quotations have made for an advance of 25c. per pound in the minimum price, leaving the market at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound, as to producer. Italian oil was quoted far above the minimum spot quotation by primary shippers. Little, if any, oil could be found at the lower prices, although the range stood at $4 to $8 a pound.

Nutmeg—In some quarters, it was said that this material was not moving as usual. A lack of buying interest has brought a reduction in the minimum quotation of

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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the West Indian variety to $4 a pound. Elsewhere prices ranged to $4.75 a pound. East Indian oil was considerably firmer at $4.50 to $5.75 a pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—There has been a great deal of tightness felt in this market. Because of the high cost and difficulty of obtaining artificial sassafras and camphor oils from the Far East, Brazil has become the main source of this type of oil. With the extra demand, shippers have begun to hold out for higher returns. This has made the shipping price too high for a great many of the usual handlers, who were limited by price ceilings. Spot quotations ranged from 80c. to $1.05 per pound.

Orange—Much variation was observed in the positions of the many dealers of this oil. Some still had fairly good stocks and continued to offer the oil freely. Others no longer had any to sell and have withdrawn from the market. The low quotation from California oil has been advanced 10c. per pound, leaving the range at $2 to $2.25 per pound, according to brand. The much less plentiful Floridian material remained unchanged at $1.85 to $2.20 per pound.

Peppermint—This market has been rather quiet for the past few weeks. Spot quotations have shown a tendency toward fluctuation. One supplier quoted both the natural and redistilled oils at somewhat lower prices last week. The former was offered at 20c. per pound below the last minimum at $7.25. It continued to range to $8.20. The USP quality was 30c. lower at $7.60 and ranged to $8.65 a pound. According to the trade, there has not been much activity in this market.

Rose—Very little of this high-priced oil was to be found on the spot market. What little there was offered from abroad was too expensive for dealers to handle. There was no longer any to be had at the recent minimum price, making for a market of from $40 to $45 per ounce.

Rosemary—Observers reported new firmness in this article at the origin. Shipping prices have risen sharply. However, small activity on the spot market has helped to maintain a stable price situation. The technical grade oil was priced between 70c. and $1 a pound, while the USP quality could be had at $1.10 to $1.30 per pound.

Sage—There were almost no offers from Yugoslavia for the extremely tight Dalmatian oil. Small remaining stocks were held at prices of $13 to $15.75 a pound. According to indications, there was not a great deal of improvement in the supply situation expected, even after the arrival of replacements, since production was said to have been small this past year.

Wintergreen—A seasonal tightening has been exhibited by the market of this oil, since winter weather makes production difficult. Quotations on the spot market ranged from $7.25 to $18 per pound for Northern oil, those for Southern oil stood at $4.25 to $19.50 a pound.

Wormseed—The most recent minimum quotation for this material was now worthless, since all new material was priced higher in the country. This brought an advance of 50c. per pound in the price, placing the article at $8 to $8.60 a pound. A number of dealers have been forced to drop out of the market because of low price ceilings.

Wormwood—Much stability has been shown by this article. Little trading was done and stocks appeared to be adequate. Prices have remained steady for some time, ranging from $6.75 to $7.75 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Benzoate—At prices of 80c. to $1 per pound, this material has been exceedingly tight because of the shortage of necessary basic chemicals. One producer reported an expected improvement in the production situation in the latter part of March. This may give some relief to consumers who have been experiencing difficulty in getting sufficient quantities for their purposes.

Benzyl Chloride—There continued to be a serious shortage of this material. Producers, who were limited by short supplies of basic chemicals, were reported to be fully committed for all production. The latest problem facing manufacturers was the difficulty of obtaining containers for their material. Prices ranged from 21c. per pound for tankcar quantities to 23c. for carlots and 24c. for smaller amounts. However, it was stated that no offers were being made of tankcar quantities at this time.

Citral—This lemongrass oil derivative has suffered greatly by the high cost and unavailability of the oil. While some producers found themselves with ceiling prices as low as $6.75 per pound, the majority of prices was held more nearly at the top of the range at $9 per pound.

Ethyl Vanillin—Still in a very bad position of supply, this item continued to be sold on manufacturers' quotas and proration. Prices have been steady at $6.75 to $6.80 per pound.

Eugenol—The outlook for this material was none too bright. As the cost of clove buds and oil grew higher, it became more impossible to import these items and, as a result, the derived aromatic has become very costly to produce. The frozen prices of $3.42 to $4.25 per pound were felt by makers to be far too low for further profitable production.

Phenylacetic Acid—According to producers, this item was available in the usual quantities and did not appear to be causing any problem as to supply. In 1,000-pound quantities, the item was priced at 90c. per pound. In small quantities in bottles it was quoted from $1.45 to $1.75 per pound.

Safrol—As ocotea cymbarum oil became too expensive for importation and artificial sassafras oils from Japan and China grew scarce, this item became increasingly difficult to prepare. One large producer stated that the ceiling price was far too low and so has ceased production. This made the minimum quotation of $1.10 per pound almost meaningless. What little material there was, was priced nearer to the top of the price range at $1.75 a pound.

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Botanical Drugs

—*Continued from page 62*

of India was 28c. to 28½c. Both reflected strength in the replacement market.

Coriander — Considerable interest in import parcels of Moroccan seed was noted and some firm business was cabled to Morocco. Local developments were confined mainly to a firm maintenance of recent quotations.

Cumin—Competition resulted in spot prices being reduced to 31½c. to 32c. per pound, prices that prevailed on both Iranian and Syrian material.

Mustard—A sharp rise put California brown seed to the new level of 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound. Also, Danish yellow was raised to 17½c. to 18c., and English yellow went to 18!c. to 18½c. Montana seed lacked change. Domestic production of mustard seed is apt to run much behind that in 1950, this because of the increase in acreage devoted to wheat—a gain obtained by cutting the mustard acreage.

Spices

Cassia—Price changing was narrow and restricted last week. Batavia shortstick 1 on spot became $1.30 to $1.35 and afloats was shaded to 19c. to 20c. per pound; select broken China cassia became 16c. to 16½c.; and scraped Honan and Yunnan rolls were cheaper at 25c. to 25½c.

Clove—Spot prices were raised to 45c. per pound, which prevailed on both Madagascar and Zanzibar spice in prompt delivery position. Some Madagascar spice was bought at the origin for 48c. per pound, the purchase having been made for the account of a distiller whose oil price ceiling evidently permitted the payment of such a high primary cost of raw material.

Ginger—Spot African was firm at 42c. to 43c. per pound but March-May shipment was proposed at 34c. Rhattoon Jamaica root said to be afloat was quoted at 55c. to 56c.—the first actual quotation in some time. No. 3 afloat was 59c. to 60c. per pound and January-March shipment was up to 53c. to 54c. Nigerian splits afloat was priced at 35c. to 36c. but January-March shipment was set at 31c. A newcomer was the spot ginger from Siam which, while awaiting release, was offered at 25c.

Mace—Prices dropped more. Siauw No. 1 on spot became $1.30 to $1.35 and afloats were $1.28 to $1.30. West Indian was $1.25 to $1.26.

Nutmegs—East Indians ranged wider, quotations being 60c. to 70c. per pound, according to variety and quality. East Indian splits were shaded to 58½c. to 59c. while afloat to the spot. West Indians remained at 48c. to 49c.

Pepper—Prices moved upwards early in the week and spot business in black pepper was done at $1.87 per pound; February shipment, $1.65; March shipment, $1.63. No May shipment was noted but March-May at times was $1.58.

The matter of a change in export tax in India has reappeared as a market factor. A higher tax of 5⅝c. per pound was established but how much of the tax would be assumed by the seller and how much would be saddled on the buyer here was indeterminate last week. The opinion that the fundamental strength of the market will be made in March was circulated currently.

Prices on Friday were much lower, as follows:—Spot, $1.74 per pound, February shipment, $1.62; March, $1.60; April, $1.59; May, $1.58. To arrive here first half of March, $1.67; last half of March, $1.65.

Chicago Cosmetic Chemists To Hold Meeting March 13

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will hold its next meeting March 13 at Henrici's restaurant in that city. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Guest speaker will be Dr. H. W. Zussman, of Alrose Chemical Company, Providence, R. I., who will discuss "The Foaming Properties of Surface Active Agents."

Florasynth Issues Price List

Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., has issued a new 1951 wholesale price list. The twenty-eight-page publication covers the firm's line of flavoring, aromatic and essential oil materials. Copies of the price list are available upon request to Florasynth, 1513-33 Olmstead avenue, New York.

Bourjois Elects Bell

Bourjois, Inc., has elected Hugo L. Bell vice-president of the company. Mr. Bell, who was for many years executive vice-president of Lehn & Fink, Inc., will also serve as assistant general manager of Bourjois.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Casein was the only item in this market to show price fluctuation during the past week. The imported goods advanced ¼c. During the past week it fell by ¼c. so last week's action put it right back where it had been.

Market conditions were pretty much what they had been for some time back and from all indications they were likely to stay that way. The supply of just about everything was tight, while the demand was strong and appeared to be getting stronger.

The government was reported to be talking in big terms as far as ordering synthetic resins was concerned. The demand for the materials was already at a peak and further increases in ordering would put that much more of a load on producers. Supplies were tight and the difficulty in obtaining sufficient raw materials was increasing the tightness.

Natural resins were about where they had been. Prices were strong in the Far East but there was no relief from the government on the price freeze here and that made for a difficult situation with importers, who ordinarily base their selling prices on replacement cost. Some thought that the market abroad could be forced down by holding off on purchases, but other countries, where there is no price control, were in the market for good amounts and the Far East was not having any particular trouble in finding customers. Shellac was uneventful. Demand continued at reasonably good levels although in the last week there had been a slight tendency towards easing. This was minor and caused no concern, however. Supplies here were sufficient for the requirements of the market, although no heavy buying had been done recently by importers because of high prices and it was not inconceivable that supplies might tighten up if demand increased.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imported, acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, 75c. per 100 lbs.
K, M, 65c. per 100 lbs.
N, 75c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 30c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	171.6

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Prime Pigments

Green, Chrome—The production of the CP in December of 1950 amounted to 648 short tons, as compared to 710 in the previous month and 630 in the month of December in 1949, according to information from the Bureau of Census.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdate—The Bureau of Census reports that the production of the CP during the month of December was considerably higher than that for the preceding month. The December figure totaled 409 short tons, while that for November was 392 short tons. During December of 1949 it was reported at 331 short tons.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—The output of the CP during the month of December was slightly lower than that for the previous month, according to figures just released by the Bureau of Census. The December output was recorded at 2,558 short tons while that for the preceding month was 2,634 short tons. During the month of December 1949 it was reported that the output amounted to 1,824 short tons.

Yellow, Zinc—The output of this material during the month of December amounted to 539 short tons, the Bureau of Census reported. This was slightly under the production for the previous month for during that period the output was recorded at 506 short tons. December of last year, however, was considerably ahead of December of the previous year, for during that month of 1949 it was reported that the production amounted to 294 short tons.

Zinc Pigments—Total production of zinc oxide in December increased six percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of zinc oxide at producers' plants on December 31 were 9,911 tons, compared with 9,997 tons on November 30. Output of leaded zinc oxide rose 18 percent to 5,656. This increase was largely responsible for the increase in total oxide production to 20,170 tons. Output of lead-free oxide was 14,514 tons compared with 14,167 tons in November. Total shipments during the month were 20,256 tons, an increase of 5 percent over November and the highest monthly total since September, 1950. Sales of lead-free zinc oxide were 14,734 tons, or 7 percent above the 13,769 tons reported sold during November.

Synthetic Resins

The demand for the various synthetics was just as strong as ever last week and it was heard that it might become even heavier. The talk in Washington, it was said, was in terms of increased purchases, which would, of course, put an even greater strain on the producers than they had been feeling for some time past. Raw materials continued to hold at just as tight a position as ever and this was, of course, adding to the troubles of the industry. Phthalic anhydride and glycerin were still just as tight as they had been. Linseed and soybean oils were reported to be in adequate supply. The market for both was firm.

Cellulose Acetate—There was no real change noted in the market position of this material during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any one way or another in the immediate days to come. The supply was just as short as it had been for some time back and the demand continued to hold at the strong levels that had been apparent for some time.

Natural Resins

The price freeze was still responsible for a considerable amount of difficulty in the gums market during the past week. Importers were reported reluctant to take on goods from abroad because the ceilings here made no allowances for the high prices abroad and pricing on this market is done on a replacement basis. It does not pay importers to buy abroad at today's prices, it was said, and about the only goods coming in are those purchased some time ago when prices were lower. The thought was expressed by one New York house that if importers stayed out of the market for a while the prices abroad might drop, but this theory had its other side, too. Many other countries are in the market for considerable amounts of gums and therefore there is still a good general market. Stocks here were reported to be at pretty good levels for most items. The demand was running at about fair levels, althought recently there had been some increases seen because of the tightness in the synthetic resins field.

Shellac—The market for this material was without any considerable variation from the past week and no great changes were expected in the immediate future. The demand was holding up at a good level, although there was some slight tendency towards easing during the past week. This was nothing serious, however, and was not causing any concern. Supplies on this market were at sufficiently high levels to satisfy the current demand. However, some tightening in supply was conceivable in the future if the demand should rise sharply, because of late, with prices high, importers here were reported to be reluctant to bring in any great quantities of material. Conditions on the Indian market were pretty much what they had been for some time back, and there was little fluctuation one way or the other, according to reports.

Both the 1950 winter lac crops in India were below normal, according to the latest estimates of the Indian Lac Cess Committee. The Katki crop is estimated at 209,500 maunds, 19,000 maunds less than the preliminary estimate of 228,500 and considerably less than the final estimate of 340,300 maunds in 1949. The 1950 Kusmi crop will yield 39,000 maunds, according to preliminary estimates, compared with the normal crop of 156,000 and the final estimate of 124,000 in 1949. The poor yield is attributed to the failure of the Jethwi crop (Summer lac crop from the Kusum tree), which supplies brood lac for the Kusmi crop.

Lacquer Materials

Phosphate—The market for these materials was in a pretty much unchanged position during the past week, and there were no signs that there would be any changes in the immediate future. The demand was still going along at the very strong rate of the recent past, while the supply was lim-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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THUR. 21

1. Lunch w/J.R.M.
2. Review Govt. Contract
3. Check on Dependable-Uniform Tallate Drier Sources

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ited and the shortages of raw materials for manufacture and the increase of DO's were steadily adding to the troubles of the producers. These conditions applied pretty much alike to triethyl, triphenyl, tributyl and tricresyl.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material was a little stronger in price last week, and therefore the listing on imported advanced ¼c. to 40¾c. to 41c. This was not a startling price change, however, for during the previous week the material fell off in price by a similar amount, and last week's revision merely meant that the listing was going back to where it had been. There have been some rumors that there would be world shortages in casein, and that was probably the reason for the strengthening of the Argentine material. It was heard here last week that Canada is showing some interest in the purchase of material in this country. It was said that this was not past the inquiry stage as yet. It was also reported that French material is now available in large amounts. It was being offered on this market at 38½c., delivered here in March of April.

Demand for the domestic material was said to be not at very good levels, and the principal reason seemed to be the uncertainty that consumers had over what would happen on ceilings or rollbacks. Prices were holding and stocks were reported to continue at the past levels, which means that they are sufficiently high to take care of the current requirements of the market without trouble.

Naval Stores

There were no outstanding developments in the naval stores market in the United Kingdom in the third quarter of 1950, according to the Department of Commerce. Purchases of rosin and turpentine were restricted, especially from dollar sources, and stocks were maintained at levels no higher than needed for regular operations. The number of countries from which naval stores were obtained was greater, but shipments were small and imports were approximately of the same volume as in previous quarters.

During January, 9,130 barrels of gum turpentine and 38,330 drums of rosin were produced at central stills, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This production was smaller than in the previous month but larger than the output during January, 1950. Gum turpentine and rosin production during the April 1, 1950-January 31, 1951, period, was about eleven and nine percent, respectively, less than during the corresponding months of last year. Production of wood turpentine and rosin was slightly higher in January than in December and was nineteen and twenty-three percent, respectively, larger than the output during January, 1950. This makes a total of 357,510 barrels of wood turpentine and 1,109,700 drums of wood rosin produced during the April 1, 1950-January 31, 1951, period, which is about one-fourth larger than the output during the first ten months of the 1940-50 season.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended February 24 averaged $31.58 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This represented an increase of 64c. above the previous week's average of $30.94 and reflected the increased turpentine yield and high gum grades as a result of warmer weather in the gum belt.

The eighteen reporting plants received 2,890 barrels of gum, an average of 161 barrels per plant, compared with an average of 155 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 9.17 gallons of

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turpentine and 295.7 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 7 percent WW, 9 percent WG, 22 percent N, 38 percent M, and 24 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended March 2 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., Friday
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$9.75	$10.50
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.75	10.50
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	9.75	10.50
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.75	10.50
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.85	10.60
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	9.85	10.60
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.00	10.75
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.45	11.20
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.75	11.50
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	10.75	11.50

Drums

Sales	...	...	...	...	108
Receipts	509	572	...	...	
Shipments	15	975	...	39	
Stocks	19,344	19,441	19,441	19,359	19,467

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b. gal. (7 lbs.) 1.05
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. (7 lbs.) 1.15

Savannah Exchange, Bulk	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Sales, bbls	...	...	...	...	••
Receipts, bbls	509	335	246	163	
Shipments, bbls	178	2,471	158	137	151
Stocks, bbls	3,603	1,467	1,555	1,643	1,492

Savannah, March 2.—Gross selling prices throughout the naval stores production area, as reported to the Department of Agriculture at the close of business today, are as follows:—

Gum rosin, per 100 pounds, drums, export, f.a.s., Southern ports, WW, $10.25-$10.40; WG, $9.98; Southern plants, WG, $8.98-$9.70; M, $8.73-$8.80; K, $8.70-$8.80; G, $8.70. Wood rosin, per 100 pounds net, drums, f.o.b. plant, WW, $9.50; FF, $6.75-$7.50; tankcars, f.o.b. plant, FF, $6.30-$6.75; drums, export, f.a.s., southern ports, WW, $10.25; WG, $9.75; FF, $8.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Discuss Vinyl Resins

C. W. Patton of the Bakelite Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation discussed vinyl dispersion resins in metal protective coatings at a meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club held March 1 at 2 Park avenue.

The proper formulation and application of finishes based on vinyl organosols and plastisols was discussed, together with advantages and uses for vinyl resins.

Gallowsbirds Hang Five On Washington Scaffold

Taking advantage of the gathering of paint technicians for the meeting of ASTM committee D-1, the Washington scaffold of the Society of Gallowbirds staged a hanging February 26, with cocktails a la cafeteria.

Five sulprits were tried by learned judge and looney jury and duly processed to capital punishment. Those who thus were passed through the portals of the unique organization are the following, parenthetical symbols designating the crime (specification) of which each was found guilty:—

Fred S. Byerly, U. S. I. Chemicals, Inc., New York (52-MC-151).

A. Blake Cornthwaite, Virginia Department of Highways, Richmond (TTP-141).

William A. Smith, William Armstrong Smith Company, East Point, Ga. (52-P-18).

W. F. Whitescarver, American Cyanamid Company (MIL-E-10687 "Ord").

E. K. Zimmermann, National Lead Company, New York (TTP.115).

Al Goetz Hospitalized

Alvin C. Goetz, who has been chief of the protective coatings section of the chemical division, National Production Authority, suffered a stroke February 16 and has been under treatment at the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C. His condition has improved and it was planned to transfer him to his home in Cincinnati about March 3.

Mr. Goetz is widely known throughout the paint industry in which he has spent practically all of his business life. At the time of his appointment to the protective coatings section in NPA he was with the Eagle-Picher Sales Company.

Dr. Lowell A. Kilgore, chief of the plastics section of NPA, also is on the "sick list," having entered the hospital last week for an abdominal operation. His condition is progressing satisfactorily and he hopes to be back on the job soon.

Musterman on Devoe Board

E. F. Musterman, recently named vice-president in charge of all production for Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, has been elected to the board of directors, according to an announcement by Elliot S. Phillips, chairman of the board.

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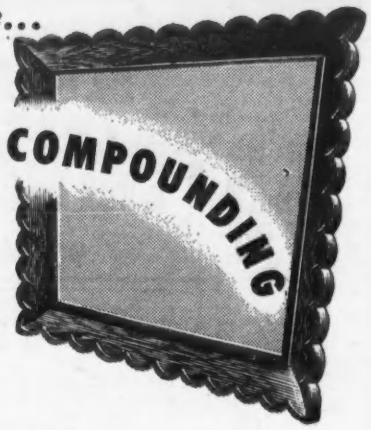

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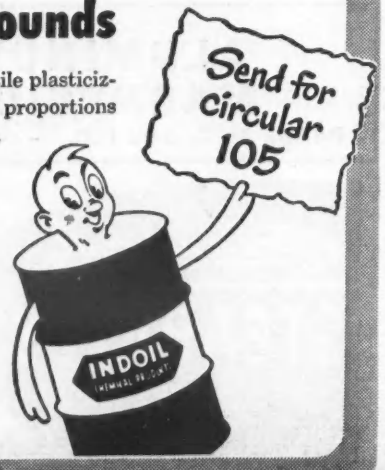

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Inter-Society Color Council Views Problems

The Inter-Society Color Council held its twentieth annual meeting February 28 at the National Bureau of Standards and reported progress on a half-dozen problems in the color field that have been under investigation for the past year by special groups. The meeting was well attended by members of the council, many of whom were in Washington for the sectional meetings of the American Society for Testing Materials.

It was announced that next year's meeting of the council will be held at the Statler Hotel, New York, February 7, 8 and 9, and that plans are being made for this to be one of the largest meetings of the council's history. Exhibits showing some of the latest developments in color technology will be a feature of the 1952 meeting.

Delegates to the meeting were welcomed at the bureau by Dr. E. U. Condon, director, who spoke of the growth of NBS from an organization of five persons, when it was set up by act of congress in March, 1901, to a staff of 3,100 employees today, spending about $28,000,000 on research.

Problems Committees Reports

The first business of the meeting was the receipt of reports from the problems committees, of which there were seven in existence last year. They are all being continued in 1951, with the possible addition of another committee to consider problems in the field of rotogravure coloring.

Problem No. 2, relating to color names, and problem No. 12, relating to illuminating and viewing conditions in the colorimetry of reflecting materials were reported on briefly by Deane B. Judd, who said, however, that progress had been made only in connection with the former. He said that the committee has been working on editorial revisions of the delineating boundaries of the color definitions, involving some 270 names.

Forrest L. Dimmick reported on problem No. 10, having to do with color aptitude tests. Efforts are now being directed towards improving the tests and, in this connection, much help is being obtained from the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs which is extending financial support to the studies. He said it was hoped to have the new tests ready for initial distribution by the end of this year.

NPVLA Alding in Work

Problem No. 14, being a study of transparent standards using single-number specifications, was reported on briefly by Robert H. Osborn, who said that the scientific section of the National Paint. Varnish and Lacquer Association was collecting representative samples of varnish and putting them through spectrometric tests for the committee.

The chairmen of two new committees formed last year on problem 15, having to do with definition of color terms, and problem 16 relating to standard methods for mounting textile samples for colorimetric measurements, reported that their work was proceeding satisfactorily.

A brief report on the work of the member body delegations which might be of interest to the council was made by the representatives of each organization. Dr. Justin Powers, chairman of the NF committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association, noted that the work of the committee on problem No. 2, on color names, probably will make some extensive revisions necessary in the National Formulary, which adopted the Monsel color system ten years ago.

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ASTM Paint Committee D-1 Reviews Gains

—Continued from page 7

American Society for Testing Materials and the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. These are expected to lead to greater uniformity in the reporting of results.

A basic tentative method has been approved and submitted for balloting.

Shellac

Subcommittee XIII on shellac had no group sessions.

It had revised the specification for shellac varnishes and approved it. The specification was submitted for D-1 ballot.

Electrometric Testing

Subcommittee XIV on electrometric testing of films had no group sessions.

It reported that such tests did not give very reproducible data. Greater sensitivity is desirable, it was said. Few members volunteer for work in that direction.

Pigment Specifications

Subcommittee XV on specifications for pigments, dry and in oil had five group sessions, covering zinc pigments, blue pigments, titanium pigments, extender pigments, and particle size.

Because of the minor role of titanated lead pigments, the specification was withdrawn. Some changes of wording were made in the specifications for blue pigments. Work on magnesium silicate is still in course.

Printing Inks

Subcommittee XVI on printing inks had no sessions.

It reported progress with cooperative testings, on which details will be published later.

Flashpoint

Subcommittee XVII on flashpoint had no group sessions. It is a new committee, which had decided that its scope would be the establishment and comparison of methods for the testing of paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and their component materials.

Differences of opinion on open-cup and closed-cup methods were reported. An effort is under way to revise open-cup procedure in search of better reproducibility. Two modifications have been proposed and will be tried out.

Physical Properties

Subcommittee XVIII on physical properties of materials had ten group sessions, covering consistency of pastes, adhesion, film thickness, application of uniform films, specific gravity of pigments, hardness of paint films, permeability of paint film, fire retardancy of paints, oil absorption of pigments, and measurement of fineness of grinds.

The subcommittee recommended retention of tentative status for methods on oil absorption, pastes, uniformity, hardness, permeability, and fire retardance of films, and fineness of grind. It recommended elevation to standard of the tentative method for measurement of dry films, the magnetic gauge being reported satisfactory. Similar elevation was recommended for the test for abrasion resistance. A questionnaire is to be circulated on viscosity and particle size.

The subcommittee expressed a desire to be informed promptly of the results of D-1 balloting on recommendations. The proposal on dry film thickness had been voted returned.

Cellulosic Coatings

Subcommittee XXV on cellulosic coatings and related materials had group sessions on solvents, diluents and plasticizers, and finished lacquers.

It reported approval of specifications for methanol and methylisobutyl ketone and a test for purity limits of acetone and methylethyl ketone. Tests are being made in nitrocellulose clear lacquers and enamels for drying time, nonvolatiles, staining agents, and other phases. A restudy is being made of the disapproved tentative method for cold check resistance of clear nitrocellulose films on wood. The submitted method has been withdrawn and the study is on a complete change.

Painting on Metals

Subcommittee XXIX on painting on metals had a group session on painting of aluminum and its alloys.

It has changed the scope of that group to take in the preparation of aluminum surfaces for the testing of paints.

A specification for ferrous surfaces before painting is in the making. It was recommended that the tentative method for exterior tests of paint on steel be made standard.

D-1 was asked by the protective coatings division of the Bureau of Ships to help it with lists and suggestions to be fully informed regarding naval reserve officers technically trained in the coatings field. There is an urgent need for four such men at this time.

The committee's advisory committee reported progress with reference to negotiations with D-2 on petroleum about distillation methods. Participation in work on atmospheric sampling and analysis and the testing of cellulose derivatives also was reported.

Arrangements were made for the appointment of a committee to make due plans for celebration of the fiftieth anniversay of D-1 next year.

There were thirty-three elections to membership in D-1 since the preceding meeting, seven changes of representation, one change from individual to company, one re-election, three resignations, and one death.

A resolution of regret and good wishes was addressed to Alvin C. Goetz, who had been hospitalized in Washington by a stroke February 16.

A D-1 social hour Tuesday evening was an enjoyable innovation, with a fully representative turnout. It was the unanimous sentiment that this tentative project be made standard.

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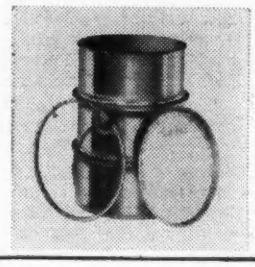

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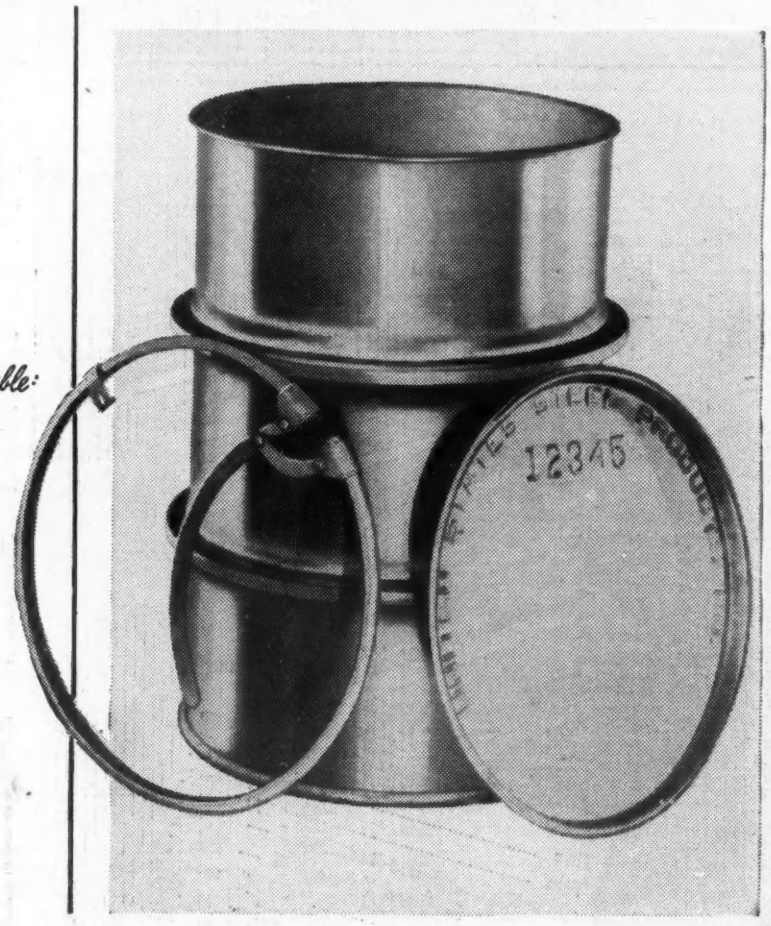

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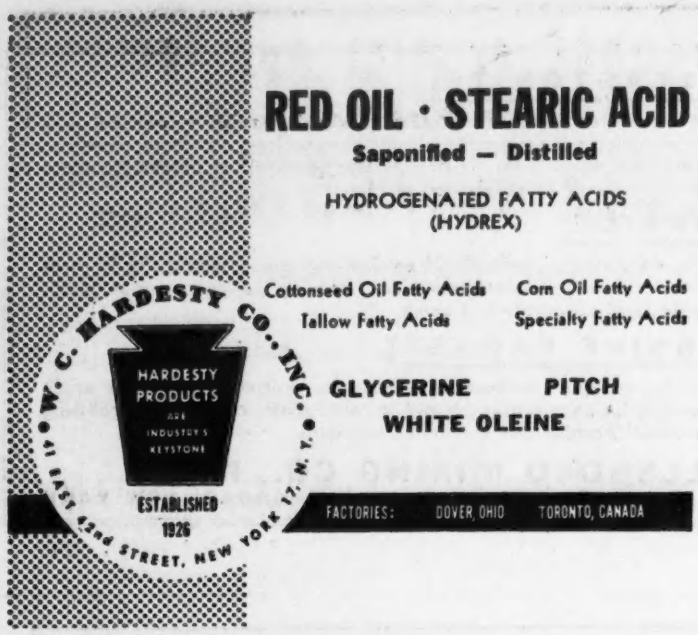

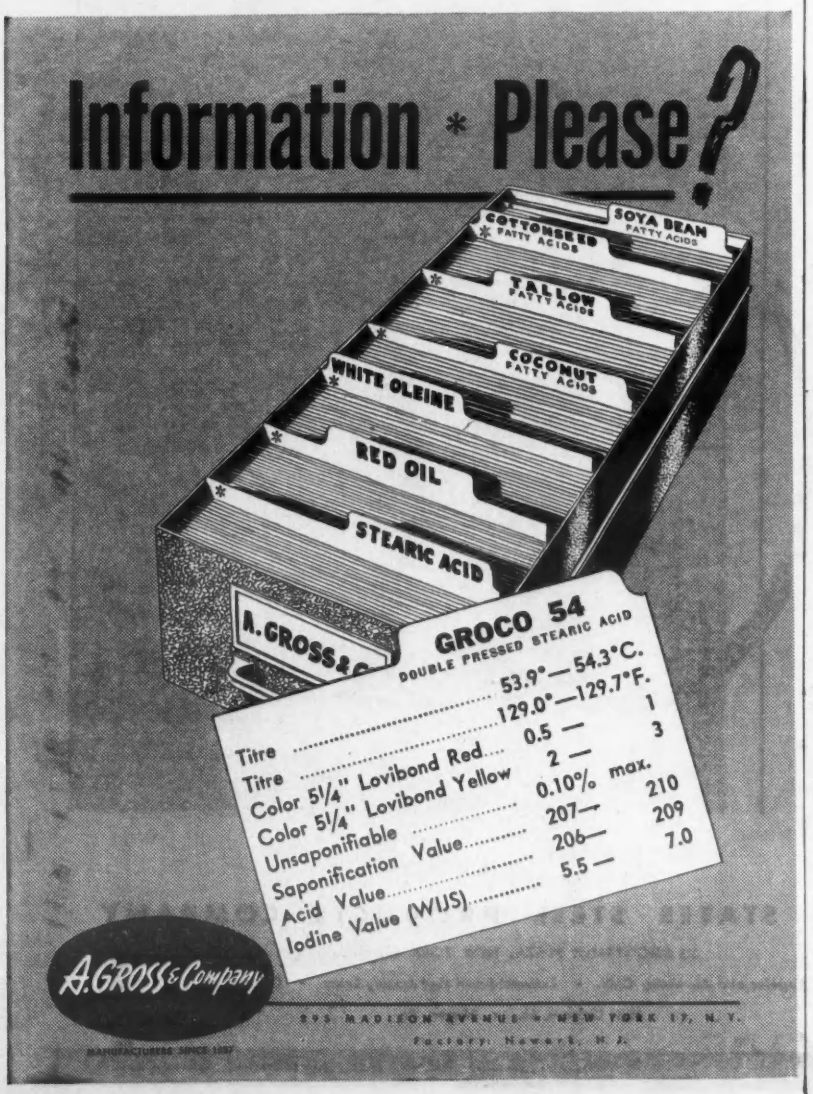

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Business in oils and fats last week continued light and spotty. Consuming inquiry for crude edible oils continued fairly active for prompt delivery, at ceilings but trading was restricted due to light offerings of crude corn, cottonseed and soybean oils. Domestic demand for refined edible oils was slow, while a good volume of business was booked for export. Higher prices were named for coconut, rapeseed and tung oils, which raised the index 1.4 points.

Coconut oil was stronger and advanced fractionally, with the firmer copra market. Active demand for rapeseed oil and scarcity of supplies lifted quotations at least 2 cents per pound. Trend of tung oil continued upward with the increased cost of replacements and limited supplies for prompt and forward delivery.

Peanut oil was easier and moderate volume of business took place at lower prices. Crude soybean oil remained firm at ceilings for prompt delivery, while July forward sold off fractionally in buyers tankcars.

Increased offerings of edible olive for spot delivery and quiet demand weakened this market and quotations were slightly lower. Recent heavy arrivals took the edge off this market.

There was no improvement in quiet demand for tallow and greases. Trading was spotty and quotations were entirely nominal at sellers ceilings.

Liberal receipts of carnauba wax brought out increased offerings at concessions and quotations dropped about 5 cents per pound for spot delivery. Trading for consumers account was still limited to actual needs. Beeswax was strong with the high cost of crude wax replacements.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was more active last week. New crop months were easier and moved into new low ground under selling pressure and lack of support, while nearby deliveries were maintained at ceilings. Weakness in cottonseed oil futures and soybeans brought out liberal liquidation in July and trading took place at below ceiling levels. Selling in futures was encouraged by lower lard, soybean oil futures and soybeans.

Scarcity of offerings of crude cottonseed oil continued to restrict business. Bids were in the market at ceilings, but offerings were practically nil. Crude ceilings are 23½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley, and 23¼c., f.o.b. Texas mills.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	133	26.40	26.40	26.40B
May	310	26.40	26.40	26.40B
July	704	26.40	26.01	26.19S
September	325	25.46	24.10	24.45S
October	169	24.15	21.91	22.26@22.42
December	185	23.25	21.45	21.55@21.65
January				21.50@21.75

Total sales, 1,916 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Ceiling prices maintained for crude cottonseed oil at 23½c. and crude soybean oil, 20½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading quiet. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $82.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis, and cake, 41 percent, at $75 per ton, bulk, Valley points. Cottonseed hulls named at $24 per ton, bulk, and $30 sacked, f.o.b. Valley.

Linseed Oil

Little improvement was expected in the quiet demand for linseed oil until the announcement of ceilings on linseed oil, meal and flaxseed. Consumers continued to withdraw sizable quantities of oil against former contracts. Raw oil was steady at 22.60c. to 22.80c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, March-August delivery. Other drying oils were firm and in limited supply.

Flaxseed, February 15 price was advanced to $4.61 per bushel, compared with previous level of $4.54.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil trade marked time again last week as crushers and buyers awaited outcome of last week's ceiling talks on linseed oil and meal in Washington, D. C. Some replacement business was noted, but this was of a negligible nature. Crushers were reluctant to make forward offers. Asking prices on raw linseed oil in zone 1 held steady at 22c. per pound, in tankcars. Warehouse stocks were quoted 2c. higher at 24c. a pound.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	11,040,000	9,120,000
Since Sept. 1	246,800,000	210,800,000

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 2c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, 5c. per lb.
Greases, 1c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 10c. to 15c. per gal.
Peanut oil, 1¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil, futures, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.
Tallow, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Mar. 3, 1950
227.0	225.6	226.2	117.3	118.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Flaxseed—Trading continued light. Market was firm.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed prices held steady at $4.83 per bushel all week as the trade continued to mark time pending action on ceilings. Crushers found only a small supply of flaxseed for sale in the Minneapolis market. They bought a dozen cars in the spot market and around 30 cars on a to-arrive basis, plus an additional 15,000 bushels to arrive via truck. Virtually all sales were made at $4.83 a bushel. Some flax for seeding purposes moved at $4.90. Actual receipts for the week totaled 123 cars, compared with 136 in the preceding week and 78 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 63 cars as against 42 in the preceding week and 14 cars in the same week last year. On February 28 the agriculture department announced that flaxseed parity on February 15 was $4.61 per bushel. Average flax price received by farmers on that date was $4.49 a bushel, the report disclosed.

Shipments and receipts of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	212,500	224,400	110,500	30,600
Since Sept. 1	21,417,200	12,602,500	3,222,400	2,177,400

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Active demand was unsatisfied due to scarcity of supplies. Crushers continued to limit deliveries to regular customers. Prices were strong at the recent advance.

Coconut—Crude oil was firmer, with sellers lifting prices to 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, an advance of ¼c. Offers were light and closely he'd. Imports of Philippine coconut oil totaled 18,734,010 pounds, from January 1 to February 3, 1951, according to the Customs Bureau.

Copra—This market was firmer and rallied to $285 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Business was reported spotty at ceilings. Crude oil was well held at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was maintained at 28.40c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—A firm tone prevailed in this market. Offerings were scarce. Liquid was well held at 32c. to 32½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Drums ranged from 34c. to 35c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Consuming inquiry was fairly active.

Olive—Recent heavy arrivals increased offerings and weakened the market. Demand also fell off. Edible oil was reduced to $3.50 to $3.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid for spot delivery, depending upon quantity. This condition was expected to exist temporarily due to the uncertainty of obtaining supplies from primary sources. Olive foots were firm with the higher cost of replacements. Supplies on spot were scarce and held at 21c. to 21½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Edible oil arrivals at New York amounted to 1,755 drums last week.

Palm—Stocks on spot were practically unavailable. Prices were merely nominal at 29c. per pound, drums on spot. Arrivals totaled 524 drums and 1,533 tons at New York last week for delivery against contracts.

Peanut—Prices were easier, with crude sales reported down to 25c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills, in the Southeast, prompt, a net loss of 1¾c. Refined oil was nominal at 30c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Last week the government released peanuts to produce about 35 tankcars of oil. Recent heavy exports of peanuts have reduced the amount available for crushing. Stocks of peanuts in off-farm positions on January 31 totaled 1,121,000,000 pounds, farmers' stock equivalent, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 743,000,000 pounds on January 31, 1950, and the record high of 1,158,000,000 pounds in January, 1948. Holdings of shelled, edible, peanuts totaled 152,000,000

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

pounds compared with 142,000,000 in December and 159,000,000 a year ago.

Rapeseed—Scarcity of stocks and increased demand stiffened this market. Offers for prompt shipment were scarce and generally held at 27½c. to 28c. per pound, tankcars, New York, March-April delivery.

Soybean — Prices were maintained at ceiling for old crop oil, while new crop deliveries were easier. Crude oil moved at 20½c. per pound, sellers, tankcars, f.o.b. nominal at 29½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur March-April shipment. May was quoted at 20¼c. and July-Sept. declined to 18½c. Refined edible oil remained firm at 23.90c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 2 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	34	20.50	20.50	20.50B
April	...	...	...	20.50N
May	134	20.50	20.10	20.35S
July	220	20.40	19.40	19.77S
September	162	19.70	17.95	18.34S
October	32	18.55	16.90	17.25@17.50
December	29	17.50	16.55	16.75@17.00
January	..	....	....	16.50@16.80

Total sales, 631 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Reports from the Argentine of sales of 300 tons of tung oil on the basis of 40½c. per pound, c.i.f. New York further stiffened the local market. Offers were scarcer and advanced to 40¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for prompt and forward delivery. Oil in drums ranged from 42¼c. to 42¾c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Imports totaled 336 drums at New York from the Argentine last week.

Los Angeles.—Following are tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—Castor, Std. No. 1, 37c. per pound; Std. No. 3, 36.75c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, 41.35c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, 40.35c. per pound. Corn, crude, 24½c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 28.82c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 21¾c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 23¼c. per pound, Texas; 23½c. per pound Valley; refined, 28.31c. per pound. Linseed, 22.80c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 26½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill; refined, 31c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 20½c. per pound, Midwest; refined, 24.32c. per pound. Tung, 40¼c. per pound, New York.

Fats and Greases

Grease—Market was weaker and declined 1c. per pound for all grades. Trading was fairly active at the lower levels. Choice white was quoted at 17½c. per pound delivered; yellow 16¼c. and house at 15¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market was unsettled and lower with grains. Export inquiry was light. Domestic demand also was slow. Lard stocks at Chicago amounted to 43,339,750 pounds, February 28, compared with 41,696,090 pounds, February 1, and 47,567,490 pounds, February 28, last year.

Tallow—Trading was spotty and confined to actual requirements. Prices were fined to actual requirements. Prices dropped 1c. per pound late in the week with Western markets. Fancy was sold on the basis of 17½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 17¼c., and special, 17c. Sales of fancy were reported on the basis of 18½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Soap factories in Cuba consumed about 3,500,000 pounds of tallow and grease monthly in the fourth quarter of 1950, approximately the same as in the third quarter. Since June there has been noticeable activity among smaller manufacturers, who operate sporadically.

Animal Oils

Buying interest was restricted to actual requirements. Market remained steady, with prices covering a wide range according to sellers ceilings. Grease oils were inactive. High cost of neatsfoot stock replacements has stiffened the oil. Oleo oil was firm and nominal at 23c. per pound, drums, and oleo stearine at 21c. per pound, barrels.

Fish Oils

Cod—Supplies of cod oil on spot were scarce and offers for shipment were still limited, but were expected to increase shortly. Market was a nominal affair.

Refined Fish—While trading was restricted to small lots for immediate needs, the scarcity and high cost of crude oil kept refined grades firm. Light pressed was maintained at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, and alkali refined, 1c. higher. No offers were reported of crude menhaden or sardine, and market was a nominal affair.

Los Angeles.—Crude sardine market continued quiet with supplies practically sold out and no sales confirmed for the past two weeks. Production of crude tuna oil in the San Diego area is still being held up pending strike settlement.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Forty-one percent loose slab cake was fairly steady at $76 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points, March shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted $82 to $83 per ton, with limited demand. Thirty-six and forty-one percent meals in the Southeastern states are becoming more limited and mills are not anxious sellers. The last sales posted, basis 41 percent, were $82 Georgia and $84 Carolina mills, March shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was unsettled by resale offerings at concessions.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices were quoted over a wide range last week, reflecting different maximum prices set by various crushers. Demand failed to follow through at the higher levels and processors were forced to make concessions in order to move rather heavy supplies. Crusher prices were $1 to $2 a ton higher than resellers' prices and, at the week's end, extracted linseed meal was quoted at $63 per ton for spot shipment, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis. This meal for April-forward delivery was $1 a ton higher. Expeller meal was priced at $64 a ton for nearby shipment and at $65 for April-forward needs.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	16,740,000	17,340,000
Since Sept. 1	507,840,000	466,511,000

Peanut Meal—Based on the cost per unit of protein, peanut meal has been selling considerably cheaper than other oil

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SAPONIFICATION NUMBER	197-204	200-208
IODINE NO. (WIJS)	180 Min.	160 Min.
COLOR (GARDNER)	3 Max.	4 Max.
LBS. PER GALLON	7.51	7.51
S & W HEAT TEST	10 Max.	13 Max.

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LINSEED											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-500	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
SM-600	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Essential Unsaturated Free Fatty Acids											X
SOYA											
Water White	X	X	X								
Regular	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-4	X	X	X		X	X		X			
RO-10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RO-11S	X	X	X		X			X			
MIXED VEGETABLE RO-8	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
CORN-SOYA Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
CORN Double-Distilled				X		X	X	X	X		
COTTONSEED Double-Distilled		X			X		X	X	X		
COCONUT Double-Distilled		X				X		X		X	
CHINAWOOD	X	X	X								

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meals in the southeast, and demand has been good. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 2,000 tons of meal, which will be readily absorbed. The market held fairly steady for 45 percent old process meal at $73 per ton, South Georgia and South Alabama mills, March shipment, with solvent meal $1 less.

Soybean Meal—Domestic demand for meal has been rather spotty, but some interest in export has tended to hold the market fairly close to the ceiling price of $74 per ton, bulk, Decatur. During the past week meal traded down as low as $71 per ton, bulk, basis Decatur, for nearby shipment, but most crushers are holding close to the ceiling price. Southeastern production meal has advanced to a basis of $81 to $82 per ton, Mississippi Valley points; $85, Georgia, and $86, Carolina mills, March shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was slow, chiefly for small lots for actual needs. Prices were firm, reflecting the high cost of crude replacements, which in some instances brought the price of refined grades above refiners' ceilings.

Candelilla — Market was firmer with offers light on spot and for shipment from Mexico. Crude ranged from 71c. to 73c. per pound, and refined, 76c. to 77c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Carnauba—Offers of stocks afloat unsettled the market last week and prices declined several cents per pound. Consuming inquiry continued slow and quotations were merely nominal, changing almost daily. No. 3 crude was quoted nominally at $1.25 to $1.28 per pound, on spot and refined, at $1.30 to $1.33, depending upon seller and quantity. Yellow No. 1 also was easier, ranging from $1.35 to $1.37 per pound, and No. 2, $1.33 to $1.35, as to quantity and delivery.

Lever Elects Dampier Vice-Pres.

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has elected J. L. Dampier vice-president of the concern. Mr. Dampier, at present director of Lever Brothers, Ltd., in his new post will be in charge of detergent and shortening sales.

Obituaries

Lewis H. Brown

Lewis H. Brown, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Johns-Manville Corporation, died February 26 at Delray Beach, Fla. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Brown began his business career with the Fort Wayne Corrugated Paper Company, and, following military service during World War I, he joined Montgomery Ward & Co. in 1919. The late T. F. Merseles, then president of Montgomery Ward, took Mr. Brown with him as assistant when he became president of Johns-Manville in 1927. Mr. Brown succeeded him on his death in 1929.

He was named chairman of Johns-Manville in 1946. The following year, at the request of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, then commander of the military government in the United States zone in Germany, Mr. Brown made a tour of inspection in Germany and recommended as a first step toward bringing about German recovery the "economic reconstruction of Western Germany as a whole."

Edgar S. Blackledge

Edgar S. Blackledge, retired vice-president of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, died February 23 in Huntington, L. I. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Blackledge went to work for Devoe & Raynolds more than fifty years ago as a salesman in the company's office and rose to a director and vice-president in charge of production in 1924, when he retired. However, he was recalled later the same year as an assistant to the president of the company with offices in Washington, D. C. In 1946 he retired for the second time.

One of the earliest members of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Mr. Blackledge served as its president in 1935 and 1936. He was also a charter member and former president of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club.

William G. Krummrich

William G. Krummrich, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company, and general manager of the organic chemicals division, died February 27 in St. Louis, Mo. He was fifty-six.

Mr. Krummrich joined Monsanto in 1917, doing analytical work in the laboratory of the John F. Queeny plant in St. Louis. Following a year's military service, he returned to the Queeny plant laboratory, and, after sseveral promotions, he was named plant chemist in 1923, which post he held for eleven years. In 1935 he became operating superintendent. The following year he was transferred to Monsanto, Ill., as manufacturing superintendent. After an interval of four years he was promoted to plant manager.

He became production manager of the organic chemicals division in 1943, was appointed general manager of that division in 1948, and was elected a vice-president in 1949.

Dr. Ward B. White

Dr. Ward B. White, chief of the food division of the Food and Drug Administration, died February 24 at his home in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-six years old.

Dr. White, who had served for twenty years with FDA, was a specialist in the development of chemical methods for detecting food adulteration.

William Grimshaw, executive vice-president of the Continental Box Company, a subsidiary of the General Box Company, died recently in Dallas, Tex. He was sixty-two. Mr. Grimshaw for years was president of the Republic Box Company before it became a part of the General Box Company.

Joseph I. Kopperl, founder of the Perolin Company of America, New York, died March 1 in that city. He was eighty. Mr. Kopperi retired as president of the company ten years ago.

Harold F. Miller, production manager of plants of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died February 17 in Akron, Ohio. He was forty-nine years of age. Mr. Miller had been with the B. F. Goodrich organization since 1926.

Frederick F. Norman, who until his retirement fifteen years ago was general manager of the Connecticut Silica Company, died February 28 in New York. His age was eighty.

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1—ALL STAINLESS STEEL 3' dia. x 1' Oliver Rotary Continuous Vacuum Filter, top feed, with vacuum receiver and Roots-Connersville vacuum pump.

1—Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, all steel, vertical tubes, 566 ft.

1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal tubes, total h.s. 1344 sq. ft.

1—4' x 30' STAINLESS STEEL lined Rotary Dryer, with reducer and 10 H.P. motor.

2—5' x 26' Bartlett & Snow Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, each with screw feeder, 10 H.P. motor and reducer, motor driven Raymond #8L exhauster, also motor driven Sturtevant exhauster and cyclone.

1—3' x 22' Rotary Calciner or Dryer, with chrome alloy steel shell, ⅜" thick, 5 H.P. motor reducer, oil burner, etc.

3—32" x 32" Smith Valle Wooden Filter Presses, corner feed, open delivery, 2 eye, with gear closing devices; 8', 10' and 16' long for plates and frames.

1—18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal, STAINLESS STEEL, copper housing, with 10 H.P. motor.

4—Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers in 10' sections, (1—70' lo. and 3—80' lo. each with pulley driven gear reducer and 10 H.P. A.C. motor). Units are 24" I. D. x 26" high with ⅜" thick steel plate and ¼" steel jackets, steel covers and ribbon agitators.

1—Bird Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal, screen type motor driven, 36" x 40", 25 H.P. motor, contact parts of stainless steel. All stainless steel contact parts.

1—American 5M2 Lurgi Filter, continuous belt, 54 sq. ft. suction area with motor and reducer.

2—5' x 15' Abbe silex lined Continuous Tube Mills, each with V-belt drive and 40 H.P. 3/60/440-220 volt motor, 450 RPM, Silex over rubber lining.

5—Rotex Sifters; #53, 40" x 120" 3-deck, with 5 H.P. motor; 2—40" x 84" 4-deck with 2 H.P. motors; 1— 40 x 84" 1-deck, with 2 H.P. motor; 1—#23 20" x 81" with 1½ H.P. motor; 1—#11 20" x 48".

2—MIKRO Pulverizers #1 with 7½ H.P. motor and #2 with 10 H.P. motor.

2—Dorr 2-deck Washing Rake Classifiers, each 3' x 26'6" long and with 5 H.P. motor and reducer.

3—Quaker City Hammer Mills, Size M-20, each with 5 H.P. motor.

3—Ingersoll Rand Class ES, 18 x 7" Vacuum Pumps, 720 cfm; each with 25 H.P. A.C. motor and V-belt drive.

1—Dracco Dust Collector.

15—Mixing Tanks; 15' x 10'8", 12' x 8'6", 10' dia. x 7', 10 x 8' with steam coils and agitators; 6 x 5', 7 x 7' with agitators.

700 Ft. Approximately—SCREW CONVEYOR, 6", 9", 12" steel encased, various lengths, motor drives.

BUCKET ELEVATORS, steel encased, 15' c/c, 16', 20', 30', 58' with 8 x 5 buckets, motor drives.

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1—Double Shell Rotary Dryer, outer shell 10' x 42' long, inner shell 5'6" x 57' long, all lined, with auxiliaries.

1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, double rolls, each 42" dia. x 120", complete. Also 5' x 10'6" Devine with single bronze drum.

9—Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers: 28 x 60", 36 x 81" Black & Clawson; 32 x 72", 32 x 90", 32 x 100", 42 x 90", 42 x 100" Buffalo.

1—6' x 4' Flaker, chrome-plated, m.d.

2—6' x 27' Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, vari-speed reducer and motor.

12—ROTARY DRYERS: 3'6" x 24' Aluminum; 4' x 30' Monel; 5'4" x 40' Stainless Steel; 2' x 15', 5' x 24', 5' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 60', 9' x 85', 11'6" x 120'.

3—42" STAINLESS STEEL CENTRIFUGALS, American T. & M. Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing and unloader and 40 HP variable slip ring-speed 3/60/440 V. motor. Suspended bottom discharge type.

4—SWEETLAND FILTERS—No. 12 with 36 steel, bronze or Monel leaves; also #5.

1—ALUMINUM Sperry FILTER PRESS, 30" x 30", Plate and Frame, 45 chambers.

1—BAKER PERKINS 100 gal. VACUUM MIXER.

9—DRY POWDER MIXERS, horizontal ribbon and rotary drum, 2,000# to 100#.

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2—ROTEX #43 TRIPLE DECK SIFTERS, 40"x84".

1—6'x50' Rotary Dryer, monel-lined.
5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 32"x 52", 36"x84", 32"x100", 42"x120".
5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 3'x2', 1'x1'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
10—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12 & 2.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2, all stainless.
9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 4'x5', 3'x4', 2'x3'.
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4—Rotex Sifters, 40"x84", 40"x120".
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70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".

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Dopp C. I. Jktd. Kettle 40"x 60"; closed top.

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54"x18' Jktd. Reactor with scraper type agitator.

500 Gal. S.S. Reactor.

2 S.S. Tumbling Mixers 42" x43"; 23 cu. ft.

Heavy Duty Jacketed Dble. Arm Mixers from Lab. size to 150 gal.

Double Ribbon Dry Powder Mixers up to 4000 lbs.

2 Stainless Steel Tumbling Mixers 3'6" x 3'7"; 23 cu. ft.

1 Steel Batch Tumbling Mixer 80 cu. ft.; 7½ HP

BRAND NEW Stainless Steel KETTLES IN STOCK 80-100-150-200 gal.

6 Aluminum Kettles 40-60-80 gal.

500 Gal. Reactors Stainless Steel Glass Lined . . . Steel . . . Some Jacketed-Agitated

Stainless Rotary Vac. Filter 6' x 4' with accessories.

Aluminum Filter Press by Sperry; 36"—33 chambers closed delivery; others.

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AUTOCLAVES
1,800 gal. SS clad, jack'td., ASME U69, 110#PSI.
2,000 gal. steel, jack'td., 6'2" x 9', straight side, 200 PSI, agitated (6).
1,100 gal., steel body, SS lined, 5'3" x 6'6", agitated, C.I. cover.
2,500 gal., steel body, SS lined, 7'6" x 7'6", agitated.

CENTRIFUGES
Bird, 36" x 50", cont., rubber covered SS.
24" Bird continuous type CH series 200 steel.

CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS
2,725 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).
3,640 sq. ft. with admiralty tubes (NEW).
1,100 sq. ft. nickel clad shell, nickel tubes.
39 sq. ft. all stainless steel (2).
185 sq. ft. steel shell, nickel tubes.
180 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes (3).
2,350 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes.
245 sq. ft. steel shell and tubes (2).

DRYERS
Spray, Research Equip. Eng., SS, series 11, elect. heated, complete.
Drum, Buflovak, vacuum, 24" x 20", SS and aluminum, complete.
Devine, Rotary Drum Dryer, 60" dia. x 126".
Drum, Buflovak, vacuum, 60" x 126", bronze.

ELEVATORS—BUCKET
Webster 48' MI Buckets 14" x 7".
Jeffrey 60' MI Buckets 10" x 6".
30' SS 10" x 6" Buckets.
50' centers, 4¼" x 6½" buckets.

EVAPORATOR—NEW
Buffalo, condenser, 12' x 40', 1700—2" x 8' steel tubes.

FEEDERS & SCREENS
Syntron, vibro flow, type F-350.
Jeffrey, Traylor, type 4-JT 155.
Allis Chalmers, electro magnetic, Utah type.
Hummer, screen, 3' x 10'.

FILTERS
Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood and steel.
Sweetland, size 12, steel, 72 leaves.
4' x 6' Elmco, SS.

FLAKER
48" x 40", Buflovak, Steel.

HYDRAULIC UNITS
Vickers, Models V104DLH, & V104D.

KILNS, COOLERS AND DRYERS
#502-20 Rote Louvre.
3' x 48' x 3/8" shell.
4'6" x 40' Traylor.
4' x 60' x 7/16" shell.
6' x 14' x 9/16" shell Struthers-Wells (2).
7' x 45' x 1/2" shell—Link-Belt.

MILLS
3 roll, Ink Mill, Day, 16" x 40".
Cage Mill, 4 row, 36" Stedman.
Hammermill, Jeffrey, 36" x 24", A2.
Mikro Pulverizer #2.
B & S, 2 roll, 14" x 16", spiked, UNUSED.

MIXERS
Blystone, heavy duty, 48" x 6'7" (2).
Champion, type E, size 2.
Super Ajax #3, 180 gals. w/motor.
Readco, 1½SA, single arm, 8 gals.
Double-shaft paddle mixer, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Double screw mixer, 240 cu. ft. (NEW).
Rotary dry batch mixers, Sturtevant 8A-157 cu. ft. (NEW) (2).
Batch, rotary, 5'6" x 12'5", jack'td., galvanized bowl (8).

MOTORS
Quantity of new XP, TFFC and Gearhead motors in stock; write for list.

PRESSES—TABLET
2-Colton Tablet, type 2RP (2).
3-Colton Tablet, type 200 RP (3).

PUMPS
All sizes and capacities. Write for list.

SPEED REDUCERS
All sizes and ratios. Write for list.

TANKS AND KETTLES
6,500 gals., 76" ID, 27'10" overall, 11/16", 5/16" shell, 5/16" heads—(40).
350 gal. vert. 3' x 6'6" x 1/4" (2).
1,000 gal., steel, jack'td. kettle, agitated, 50# pressure.
1,150 gal., vert., 54" x 9' x 3/16" shell, ⅜" heads (2).
1,600 gal. 8' x 7' x 3/16", cone bottom (2).
2,100 gal. 9' x 6'6" x 3/16" cone bottom (2).
2,300 gal. 5' x 17' x 1/4", SS.
3,000 gal. 5' x 21' x 1/4", hi-chrome.
9,200 gal. hor. 7' x 30' x 1/4".
9,600 gal. 11' x 13'9" x 3/8".
15,000 gal. vert 10'6" x 25' x 1/4".
15,300 gal. hor., 9' x 32' x 5/16".
17,000 gal. hor., 9'6" x 32' x 1/4".
20,000 gal. 10'6" x 30'2" x 5/16" (2).

TOWERS
72' x 29'8"—21 trays—347SS throughout.
36" x 11' Haveg packed (2 NEW).

VALVES
Motorized, Gate 14" Powell 300# (NEW) (10).

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300 & 400 AMPS Hobart-rebuilt and guar.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Chrome Tank #430, vert. 7' dia. 10' deep, with dished bottom, ¾ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 6'7" x 3'5".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
2—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 52", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals
1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill, 36" dia. x 42".
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

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1—9"x24", 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 4½'x24". Also other sizes.
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6—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
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3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
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3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
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BULLETIN 251

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20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.
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1—Abbe Eng. Pebble Mill, size 1-B, 6' dia. x 8' long, buhrstone lined.
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2—Read 80 gal. Horizontal Ribbon Mixers, Jacketed.
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Casey & Case Issues Vinyls Bulletin

Casey & Case Coating Company has issued an illustrated bulletin on vinyl plastic coatings for the control of corrosion on exteriors of steel, concrete, brick, formed block and plywood structures and as a tank lining. The publication includes data on properties and applications and contains a chemical resistance chart. The bulletin is available from the concern, Post Office Box 151, Maywood, Calif., upon letterhead request.

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Filler: Pneu. Scale 14-spout st. steel.
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2—Blaw - Knox Jacketed Autoclaves with agitator, 300 and 500 gals.

1—Alsop Stainless Steel Filter, Type SD-8-10 NR.

2—Mikro #1SH Pulverizers.

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 25'.

1—J. P. Devine Vacuum, Jacketed Kettle, 2000 gal.

5—Copper mixing Tanks, 3100 gals.

2—Copper Columns, 36"x 80'.

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nearly 13 percent, manure salts less than 1 percent, and sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash magnesia 8 percent of deliveries. The increased refining capacity and the demand for potash in the more concentrated form have resulted in a marked decline in manure salts.

Deliveries for chemical purposes in 1950 were 121,330 tons of muriate of potash containing an equivalent of 76,111 tons K_2O and 8,390 tons of sulphate of potash containing 4,236 tons K_2O. The total chemical deliveries of 80,347 tons K_2O were 13,782 tons or 21 percent more than in 1949.

Fourth Quarter Figures

In the fourth quarter of 1950, deliveries totaled 716,506 tons of salts containing an equivalent of 410,992 tons K_2O, an increase of 76 percent compared to K_2O deliveries during the same period in 1949. Deliveries during this quarter in 1949 were abnormally low, due to the strike of potash miners in the Carlsbad area. The continental United States received for agricultural purposes 354,020 tons K_2O, Canada 18,276 tons, Cuba 6,007 tons, Puerto Rico 4,019 tons, and Hawaii 2,701 tons. Exports to other countries were 2,816 tons K_2O.

Chemical deliveries during the fourth quarter amounted to 37,384 tons of salts with an equivalent of 23,153 tons K_2O, an increase of 29 percent over the same period in 1949. Of the 1950 total, muriate of potash equivalent to 21,964 tons K_2O and sulphate of potash containing 1,139 tons K_2O were delivered in the United States and 50 tons K_2O as muriate in Canada.

In addition to the regularly reported deliveries on the quarterly basis, information from governmental and other sources indicates that during 1949 there were additional importations into the United States of approximately 30,020 tons K_2O as 60 percent muriate of potash, 62,904 tons K_2O as 50 percent muriate of potash, and 1,664 tons K_2O as sulphate of potash, and into Canada 3,500 tons K_2O as 50 percent muriate of potash. These are included only in the annual totals.

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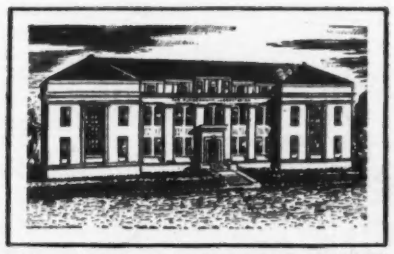

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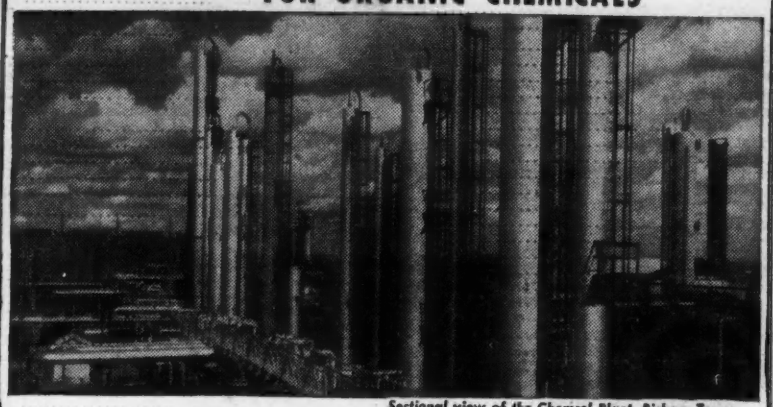

Sectional view of the Chemcel Plant, Bishop, Texas.

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